In Cycles, Motor Cycles and Accessories before you place your orders elsewhere consult
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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. III, NO: 164 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JULY 14, 1915. CITY PRICE ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
S. N. COMPANY.
MAIL SERVICE TO LONDON.
CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date of sailing about	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
SUNDAY.				
16th July	Salsette	6000	Medina	12500
25th "	Caledonia	8000		
1st August	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000
8th "	Khiva	9000		
15th "	Ghazi	6000	Malwa	11000
22nd "	Kashmir	9000		
29th "	Salsette	6000	Persia	8000
5th Sept.	Nevasa	10000		
12th "	Salsette	6000	Morea	11000
19th "	Caesar-i-Hind	11500		
26th "	Maloja	8250		
3rd Oct	Egypt	8000		
10th "	Salsette	6000	Arabia	8000
17th "	Kaisar-i-Hind	9000		
24th "	Salsette	6000	Moldavia	10000
31st "	Caledonia	8000		

Until further notice the Homeward Steamers will not call at Plymouth.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.
(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)
Incorporated in Japan.
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders	Tons	Arrival.	Departure.
Rangoon Maru	H. Nomura	6126	5th July	17th July
Kirin Maru	T. Sasaki	5348	14th July	26th July
Iyo Maru	K. Okamoto	6320	27th July	8th August

For Freight apply to—

H. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.
NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,
Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,
28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,
BOMBAY.
Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,500.
Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADASHIVAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

There's nothing much to a headache—if you are familiar with Stearns' Headache Cure. Convenient to carry, taken in a jiffy, headache gone in another. C.2

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE)
SAILINGS 1915.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about	Leave Bombay about
City of Norwich	B	6382	27th July	
* Anatolia	B	3847	31st July	

* This steamer is not fitted with wireless telegraphy.

Fares.	1st. class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	555	833	420	630
London via Marseilles	630	1,033	480	790
Liverpool	600	900	450	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	--	942	--	718

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A. and C. class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & CO.,
Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate and Sons, Agency.
Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE.
DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.
TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.
For further particulars regarding freight Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,175,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisumu
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE.
payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS
are granted on the ... and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.
RALPH KIDD,
Manager.
Post Box 127

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.
FOR KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "LINGA," 2,185 tons, sailing on arrival of the English Mail steamer on Saturday, the 17th July, connecting at Karachi (passengers only) with the s. s. "CHAKLA" for Muscat, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "VITA," 4,691 tons, on Friday 16th July, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

S. S. "PUNDUA," 3,305 tons, sailing about 15th/16th July, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa and Zanzibar.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.
14th July, 1915.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.
APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains.	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. "Olympia"	5124	Alex Andrew	about 24th July 15.

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.
ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single Rs.	Return Rs.
Bombay to Suez	420	630
Bombay to Cairo	435	660
Bombay to Port Said	450	675
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	555	867
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	630	942
Bombay to Gibraltar	570	855
Bombay to Liverpool	600	900
Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow	867	1433

All return tickets are available for 2 years.
Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.
Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.
All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.
For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned—
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

F. CORNAGLIA
BOMBAY & POONA.
SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES.
Caterer for Wedding Parties; Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments.
ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION
F. CORNAGLIA
Importer of High Class Stores and Wines.
83, 85, Medows Street and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY
and
Arsenal Road, POONA.
Telegrams, CORNAGLIA. Telephone No. 421

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
Branches at Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Called-up Capital	£600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£900,000
Reserve Fund	£55,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Kt.
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A. J. Raymond, Esq.
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BOMBAY OFFICE.
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
CURRENT ACCOUNT opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON SAVING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loan and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.
SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.
L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.
Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.
HEAD OFFICE BARODA.
Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 3,75,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSIT.
Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

That fearful taste in your mouth, mornings, when you wake up, is most likely caused by constipation. Kasagra cures constipation and leaves your mouth sweet. 2 Y

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd.
(SCOTLAND)
B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMP OILS	B. O. C. PITCH
B. O. C. PETROL	B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS	B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES	B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:
SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street.
P. O. Box 203 Telephone Nos. 102 & 1439

WHEN IS A WATCH CHEAP?

The movement of the watch that will give trustworthy service for a life-time is the watch that is cheap in the economic sense. Here value and price coincide in meaning because value is realised in price and price becomes the measure of value.

So-called cheap watches, flashily cased, containing highly polished movements with an ostentatious display of jewels (?) of indifferent character, and to sell at cut prices are dear at any price. Watches of this character soon need replacing, becoming thereby a recurring drain on one's resources.

It is economy to spend Rs. 50 on one watch that will give you of its best for 15 to 20 years: but it is not economy to spend Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 at about Rs. 10 per year on 15 to 20 or may be 30 common Watches for the same period.

WALTHAM WATCHES
sell at a fair price and those offered by us under our name-guarantee with the addition of the WALTHAM name can be depended upon as watches which will last a life-time.
The following watches of the WALTHAM manufacture are now offered by us:
WALTHAM POCKET WATCH
High Grade Jewelled lever movemnet fitted with compensated balance and brequet hairspring, folding into one piece, dust-proof case with screw bezel.
Nickel Rs. 35. Silver Rs. 45.
WALTHAM WRIST WATCH
High Grade Jewelled lever movement fitted with compensated balance and brequet hairspring in double domed and flush fitting case with hinged lugs and one piece strap.
Silver Rs. 47-8.
MARCKS & Co., Ld.
JEWELLERS & WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

RELIABLE BOOTS FOR MONSOON WEAR.
Black Rs. 16-8 } Nett.
Tan " 17-8 }
In spite of the enormous increase in the price of all English leathers we are able, owing to our holding large stocks at the outbreak of war, to offer these Boots at the exceptionally low price quoted.
This is a Boot that we can thoroughly recommend.
Badham, Pile & Co. Ltd
BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.
Telephone No. 2728.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorised	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 30,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 26,81,500
Capital Paid Up	Rs. 13,14,278
Reserve Fund	Rs. 10,80,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches.
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshwar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo Srinagar and Jhelum City.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent per annum.
LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.
For other particulars, and rules of business apply to
SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan)
Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid up Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 19,600,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Anrung Hsein	Liaoyang	Pekin
Changchun	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Darien (Dalney)	London	Arthur)
Hankow	Lyons	San Francisco
Harbin	Fengtien	Shanghai
Hong Kong	(Mukden)	Tiehling
Honolulu	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Kobe	Newchwang	Tokyo
Lee Angles	New York	Tsingtau
(Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
N. IGARASHI, Manager.
Post Box No. 267.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.:—
ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.
Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.
Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.
SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES
may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

MOTOR ACCESSORIES—Have your Car equipped by the BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO. LTD., Elphinstone Circle and Apollo Bunder, Bombay, who hold a choice selection of the Best Motor Accessories and a large stock of spare parts. 531—7.

DAVER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 832

D. G. BOTTLEWALLA, Furniture Merchant undertakes the sale, hire and purchase of furniture on the most favourable terms.
46, Apollo Street, Fort, opp. Liptons. 1056

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND CO., LTD. Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes, Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas, Laldas, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. 535

THE CARS we have in stock, are one and all CARS of Merit. For catalogue including full particulars of CHARRON, DELAGE, MAXWELL, TALBOT, SWIFT, A.C., LAGONDA, HORSTMANN, etc. Write to
THE AUTOMOBILE CO., LTD.,
New Queen's Road,
Bombay.
Telephone:—No. 2180.
Telegrams:—"Aeroplane" Bombay. 12

WANTED.

WANTED EMPLOYMENT as a MOTOR CAR DRIVER by a competent Pathan. Good references. Apply "PATHAN" care of this paper. 300

WANTED EMPLOYMENT in a commercial House by a young Englishman, well up in accounts and correspondence. Willing to start on living salary, provided prospects good. Apply to "S. E. C." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 300

WANTED—A CHIEF OFFICER and ENGINEER for the Shikarpur (Sind) Municipality Pay Rs. 400-50-500 Horse allowance Rs. 25 Rs. 2,000 Security required.
Engineering qualifications indispensable and a Graduate preferred. Applications stating age and experience obtained with certificates of degrees and testimonials will be received by the Vice President upto 1st August 1915.
The appointment will be subject to the approval of the Commissioner in Sind.
(Sd.) H. MONTGOMERY,
President,
Shikarpur Municipality.
1162

APPOINTMENT VACANT—APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of Municipal Engineer to the Municipal Board of Cawnpore in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, India.
The pay of the appointment is progressive, viz. Rs. 800 to 1,000 per mensem, an increment of Rs. 50 per annum being given after every year of approved service upto the maximum pay of 1,000 per mensem, but the first increment will be conditional on the passing of a colloquial test in the language of the Province, viz. Urdu. The agreement will be terminable by six months' notice on either side. 9 3/8 per cent. will be deducted each month from the salary and paid into the Municipal Provident Fund: and the Municipality will make a contribution equal to one-half of the amount of the deduction made from the salary to the deposit account of the applicant.
Applicant must be between 28 and 40 years of age, must have practised as a Borough Surveyor or Municipal Engineer for 5 years and must hold a recognised diploma in Civil Engineering. Preference will be given to candidates who also possess knowledge and experience of Mechanical Engineering, Water Works and maintenance of macadamized roads. The salary will commence from the date of the successful applicant's joining at Cawnpore.
Applications, which should be accompanied by a full statement of qualifications, copies of certificates, a medical certificate of sound health and references to three persons who may be addressed as to character, should be addressed not later than 31st July 1915 to—
THE CHAIRMAN,
Municipal Board,
Cawnpore.
819

WANTED.

WANTED—Patients suffering from Leucoderma (white Leprosy). Treatment on contract. Apply to Box No. 300, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 516

JUNIOR Lady Calligraphical Copyist wanted by European Firm, Rs. 1-6-0 per diem. Handwritten applications to Box No. 445, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1233

WANTED—In good locality, furnished or unfurnished House or large Flat, 5 or 6 bed-rooms, etc., on short or long lease. Apply to Box No. 511, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 301

WANTED appointment by Hindu youth, knowing English and French; has travelled over the Continent for more than 3 years. Please apply to Box No. 448, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1242

WANTED by the Abbottabad Nursing Association a fully qualified European Nurse.—For terms and particulars apply to Mrs. BADCOCK, Hon. Sec., Nursing Association, Abbottabad. 401

WANTED two Graduates, one must be a Science knowing man on Rs. 70/- and the other on Rs. 60/. Applications together with copies of testimonials to be forwarded to the SUPDT. of EDUCATION, Jaora State, B. B. & C. I. R. 402

WANTED—2 DRIVERS with 3rd class certificates to work steam rollers during the monsoon.
Apply with copies of certificates if any to ASSISTANT-ENGINEER, Belgaum. 1192

WANTED.—By middle-aged European (FRENCH) situation as Hotel or Club Manager or Steward, 25 years' unique experience, 1st class Caterer. Excellent testimonials. Apply to Box No. 510, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 300

WANTED a Smart Salesman for men's wear department, able to dress windows and good stock-keeper. English experience essential. Apply with copy of testimonials to—
FRANCIS HARRISON,
HATHAWAY & Co.,
403 Calcutta.

BANDMASTER—The O. C. Depot, 29th Punjabis, wishes to recommend the Regimental European Bandmaster. He is an excellent Bandmaster and a British subject. Services are being dispensed with as the Regiment has gone abroad.—Apply O. C. DEPOT, 29th Punjabis, Jhansi. 404

A LANDSCAPE GARDENER, with practical experience, is required to lay out and maintain a compound of about 100 acres for His Highness the Rajah of Pudukkottai, G.C.I.E., at Pudukkottai.
Apply with testimonials and references to THE DARBAR, Pudukkottai, Trichinopoly. 407

WANTED two GRADUATES for the posts of ASSISTANT MASTERS in the Savantwadi High School. Salary Rs. 50 p.m. Apply with testimonials, stating age, caste, optional subjects and the Vernacular.
R. G. SABNIS,
Educational Inspector.
405 Savantwadi.

WANTED—In a Civil suit the services of a qualified geologist to report about the formation of nearly three hundred kham bighas of land in Basti District, on the banks of a river, within 5 miles of a railway station, whether the land is alluvial or part of the original crust of the earth.—Apply by 20th July 1915 with qualification and terms to The SUBORDINATE JUDGE, Basti U. P. 406

WANTED ambitious youths to undergo EXPERT PERSONAL TUITION in "SLOAN-DUPLOYAN" Shorthand, "TOUCH" Type-writing, Telegraphy, Penmanship, Correspondence, Book-keeping, etc. Fees suit all pockets. Proficiency Guaranteed and Situations Secured. Educated "helpless" Orphans Admitted Free.
CENTRAL BUSINESS COLLEGE,
46, Kalbadevi Road Bombay. 200

WANTED by the Poona City Municipality SANITARY INSPECTORS holding certificates of Sanitary Surveyor's Class of Bombay on salary of Rs. 50 plus Rs.10. alowance per mensem.
The applicants should send in their applications stating their age and with copies of testimonials, if any, so as to reach the undersigned before 15th July 1915.
K. P. PARANJPYE,
1138 Chief Officer, P. C. M.
Poona City Municipal Office,
29th June, 1915.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—Respectable enthusiastic and well-to-do gentlemen, having an experience in the insurance line to represent the BHARAT INSURANCE CO. LTD: Established in 1896 as chief agents for Bombay and Hyderabad, Deccan on very liberal terms.
For further information please apply to:—
K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, Lahore.
1237

GAYA JAIL PRESS— Wanted immediately a senior English Reader capable of passing work for Press. The post is on the Permanent Establishment, and the pay Rs. 80 per mensem. The selected candidates will be required to work jail hours under jail conditions, and will be on 6 months' probation Preference will be given to the natives of the Province of Bihar and Orissa, or those domiciled therein, if otherwise suitable. Applications enclosing copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) and with particulars as to age, nationality etc., will be received by the undersigned up to 21st July 1915.
A. F. STEVENS,
Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,
Superintendent, Gaya Jail Press, Gaya.
312

WANTED.

YOUNG LADIES REQUIRED.—We have vancancies for several smart young ladies, previous experience not necessary, Small commencing salary. WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW & Co., Bombay. 1239

WANTED a SALESMAN for Mill and Gin Stores for Bombay Office. Must be influential and with good experience of the lines. Salary according to qualifications. Apply with copies of testimonials to AMBALAL SARABHAI, Import Dept., Ahmedabad. 1241

WANTED FOR BOMBAY PORT TRUST RAILWAY:—
TRAFFIC INSPECTOR, Rs. 300—400
ASSIST. TRAFFIC INSPECTOR Rs. 200—300.
Usual Railway Rules but no passes. Previous railway services and Provident Fund Assets of man now in Railway employ will be transferred to this Railway.
Only men who have had complete training in and actually held or acted in the above posts need apply to
MANAGER.
Nicol Road, Bombay,
12th July 1915.
1240

FOR SALE.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN going abroad may advantageously sell their furniture, piano, etc., in one lot to No. 5, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 997

FOR SALE.—Going cheap a double aluminium bedstead mounted with solid brass with spring and cotton Mattress. Can be seen. Apply to Box No. 522, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 170

FOR SALE.—GREY HORSE 14.3 about 5 years, trained to saddle and harness, fast going, believed to be sound free from all marks. Owner disposing having purchased a motor. Apply to Box No. 446 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1236

TO BE LET.

TO LET.—FLATS at Apollo Bunder best locality complete with E. L. & F. and everything. Rent Rs. 95 and Rs. 115. Apply to Box No. 447 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1238

TO LET—1 Drawing-room, Dining-room, large bed room, dressing room, bath room and W. C. Electric Light and fans. Excellently furnished Rent Rs. 185. per month. Apply to Box No. 521, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 400

TO LET—Excellent suite of rooms consisting of bed room, dressing room, bathroom, W. C., private entrance. Furnished or unfurnished—with or without board. Apply to Box No. 521, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 20

NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE ANCHOR LINE S. S. "OLYMPIA," has arrived from Glasgow and Liverpool and discharges in the Victoria Docks.
Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our countersignature and to take delivery of their goods without delay.
Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay. Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the steamer's surveyor before the goods are removed to the unclaimed warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.
Captain Metcalfe will attend every morning. Holders of through B/Lading are requested to make written not verbal, application regarding their goods failing the undersigned will not be responsible for any delay caused by Consignees not being advised of arrival of such goods.
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents.
Graham's Building,
Bombay, 13th July, 1915.
1234

THE SCOTS COMPANY.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

A SCOTTISH COMPANY is being formed in connection with the Bombay Volunteer Rifles. It is open to all persons who are Scots by birth, descent or education, between the ages of 18 and 45, and all possessing this qualification are earnestly requested to enrol themselves. The Company will wear the Highland dress. Full details may be obtained from any of the following:—
P. R. CADELL,
Municipal Buildings.
NIGEL F. PATON,
Graham's Buildings.
A. M. REITH,
Kings Building.
1204

THE EBRAHIMBHOY PABANEY MILLS COMPANY, LTD.

OLD MACHINERY FOR SALE.

OFFERS are invited for the sale of Slubbing Inter and Roving Frames of Messrs Hethrington and Howard and Bullough and Ring Frames of Messrs. Lord Bros. Apply—
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & CO.,
Agents.
13, Esplanade Road.
1231

Zymole Trokeys are just the thing for hoarseness. They clear the throat and soothe the irritated membrane. Absolutely harmless. B-2

AUCTION SALE

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

24-26, BANK STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE ON THURSDAY, THE 15TH JULY, AT 2-30 P.M., (S.T.)
AUCTION SALE of Provisions for Indian Troops packing cases, and other Stores, at No. 12 Shed, Alexandra Docks.
Under instructions from the Embarkation Supply Officer, Bombay, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will, TO-MORROW THURSDAY the 15th day of July, 1915, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at No. 12, Shed, Alexandra Docks:—
A lot of provisions for Indian troops consisting of atta, ghee, parched gram, powa, dates, hogs heads, empty cases, and other stores.
Cash will be required on the lots being knocked down.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KHETWADI TWELFTH LANE WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.
By order of and under instructions from the ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA LIMITED the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of JAMSETJI EDULJI SAKLATWALLA THE MORTGAGOR Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell the undermentioned property on the premises by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 17th day of July, 1915, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), pursuant to the power of sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage bearing date 12th day of December 1913, and made between the said Jamsetji Edulji Saklatwalla of the one part and the said Alliance Bank of Simla of the other part.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate lying and being at Khetwadi Twelfth Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement Two hundred and Eighty Square Yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 2547 and 2548, New No. 9571, Old Survey Nos. 829 and 830 and New Survey No. 5502 and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the East by Khetwadi Twelfth Lane aforesaid, on or towards the West by the property of Cooverji Framji Mistry, on or towards the South by the property of Harrivallabhdas Balgovindas and on or towards the North by the property of Ardeshir Pestonji Davar which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D. Ward No. 2050 and Street No. 6 Khetwadi Lane and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the Mortgagor and his tenants; which said piece of land or ground is subject to an annual quit rent of Rupees Seven, Annas Fourteen and Pies Six.
For printed copies of the particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Little and Co. Attorneys for the Mortgagee at their office in Old Secretariat Buildings, Apollo Street, Fort or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE on SUNDAY, 18th July, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)

On SUNDAY, the 18th day of July, 1915, at 2-30 p.m (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY, and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at No. 19, Terrace, P. and O. Dockyard. Mazagon, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture comprising oval dining table, arm and without arm chairs, handsome sideboard, dinner waggon, dumbwaiter, meat-safe, rich glassware, porcelainware and platedware, partition screen, English ice chest, marble top tables, handsome Chesterfield drawing room suite, Chesterfield easy chairs, sweet-toned cottage piano, English cabinets, rich engravings, carpets, iron and brass bedsteads, double door almyrahs. chaval glass, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, reclining sofas, book cases, hatstands, light rubber-tyred victoria, handsome waler, harness, Singer's sewing machine, copper utensils, etc., etc.
The property of F. Bryce, Esq., of P. and O. Dockyard.
Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.
J. S. MODY, & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 14th July, 1915.

MESSRS. GHANDHI &CO

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

52, Medows Street.

AUCTION SALE OF 200 CANDIES GRAM.
THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 14th July 1915, at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI & Co., Auctioneers will sell by public auction by order of Shivji Kooverji & Co., and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Meman Joosab Haji Haroon at their own godown Danabunder Rayan Market, "H" Lane.
200 candies gram red (from Punjab district) or red mixed with yellow according to terms of contract.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.
GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 14th July, 1915.

Don't give way before your task, gather renewed energy and vitality from Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. Build up the broken down tissues and nourish the tired nerves. B-6

AUCTION SALE

MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT & G. I. P. Ry. LISTS N. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M., (S.T.).

Auction sale of very High Class and made to order furniture by Dewji Kanji & other well-known makers, about 7ft. high very Grand and New designed palatial Cabinet, Dressing tiled Chival Glass with side Cabinets and drawers, New designed Grand Corner Cabinets, Velvet lined Drawing Room Suites, hand painted Majolica Jars, Entire tiled Chess Teapoys, Sweet toned solid Iron framed upright Grand Cottage Piano by Soundy &c., Almirahas, Chests of Drawers, Single and Double bedsteads also Sang D' Bueph Figure, (the God of Good Luck) Sang Dynasty 960 A.D. (rare article) etc., etc.
THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 14th inst. at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, are instructed to sell by public auction at their offices at 53, Medows Street, Fort, (Next to Messrs. Tarachand Purshram, Jewellers), the very valuable, artistic, latest designed Blackwood and Teakwood Mahogany polished household furniture by Dewji Kanji and other well-known makers, such as dining table for 6 persons, rich artistic dining chairs mirrored sideboards, Chesterfield sofa, rich velvet lined drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, dressing tiled cheval glass with side cabinets, hand painted majolica jars, seasoned wood mahogany polished glass door book case with mirror, seasoned wood mahogany polished cabinet with book ease and mirrors, chest of drawers, jardiners, bevelled mirrors, and pannelled door almiras, wash-hand tables, double and single iron and brass bedsteads, baba cots, hat stands, clothes baskets, meatsafes, English ice box with refrigerator, electric ceiling fans, entire tiled chess teapoys, oblong jardineers, rich glass crockery and platedware. Also:—
About 7 ft. high very grand and new designed palatial cabinet, a decoration in drawing room, sweet toned solid iron framed upright grand cottage piano, by Soundy & Co., specially made to suit Indian climate.
One English 18ct. solid gold watch by Brook Bank, London.
One English 18ct. solid gold watch by Newton & Co., with gold dial, Sang D'Bueph Figure, (the God of Good Luck) Sang Dynasty 960 A.D. (rare article), etc., etc.
The property of M. Dunn Esq., of Jacob Sassoon Mills, (including that of E. Rock Esq. late of Messrs. Gerard & Lock, and late Doctor Rustomji Ratanji and others.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.
MEHTA & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 14th July, 1915.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 521.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M.

Auction sale of stock-in-trade consisting of silk and woollen piece-goods, ready-made dresses, rich silverware and platedware for presentation and best shop furniture (made to order), sewing machines, electric fans, etc.
By order of the concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 14th, THURSDAY the 15th and FRIDAY the 16th instant each day at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Madam Stanley Humphrey's shop at Waterloo Mansions, Apollo Bunder, Fort, all the following stock-in-trade consisting of:—
Woollen piece-goods such as venetians, flannels, tweeds, whip-cords, serges, etc., and silk piece-goods such as siphons, crape, damask, voyels, plush, etc., and ready-made goods such as gowns, skirts, blouses, corsets, underwears, lace-pieces, furs, flowers, lady's silk boots and shoes, lady's and gent's hats netts of various colours, rich silverware and platedware for presentation and shop furniture specially made to order such as cut-glass show cases, cupboards, cheval glasses counters, peer table, sewing machines, electric fans etc.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.
The above is on view.
CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 14th July, 1915.

MENESSE & CO.

NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF 40 BALES COTTON BLANKETS.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by public auction on SATURDAY, the 17th inst. at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), at Chinch Bunder Road in Currim Suleman's godown by order of the Mortgagees Messrs. Dadiba Khimjee and Co. and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Messrs. W. Wolf and Sons:—
20 Bales Cotton Blankets Red size 47 by 77 containing 300 Pieces.
20 Bales Cotton Blankets Khaki size 47 by 77 containing 300 Pieces.
MENESSE & CO.
Bombay, 14th July, 1915.

AUCTION SALE

MESSRS. SORABJI COWASJI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEDOWS STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of July, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms the following.
By order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Dattatrya Bhasker Joshi the mortgagor.
1 Pearl nose-ring, gold rings, bracelets, 2, gold watches and chain, silver utensils, etc.
On account of the shippers.
1 Bale 100 pieces s. h. Men's over-coats.
1 Bale 100 pieces s. h. Youth's over-coats.
1 Bale Cotton blankets.
2 Bales fent.
On account of the concerned.
15 Dozen sets each 32 pieces photographic views of Delhi. Agra and known places of India.
100 Dozen Christmas and New Year cheque books on account of the consignors, to close the account.
4 Safes: size 26 by 20 by 20 and 30 by 24 by 24.
On account of the concerned.
2 Cases Japanese tooth powder:, "Lion" brand.
A consignment of tents made by a known factory of Upper India.
1 Kabul tent size 10 by 10.
1 Double fly tent size 14 by 14: 160 lbs.
1 Kabul Pal tent size 7 by 6: 45 lbs.
3 Kabul Pal tent size 8 by 8.
1 Sawar Pal tent size 10 by 7.
1 Sawar Pal tent size 11 by 6.
2 Sawar Pal tent size 4½ by 6 each 21 lbs.
1 Sawar Pal tent size 10 by 6.
SORABJEE COWASJI & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 14th July, 1915.

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL CINEMA
CHARNI ROAD.
TO-NIGHT
THE CORSAIR
A 4-Part Romantic Drama
Founded on BYRON'S GREAT POEM
Time and Price as Usual.

NEW
ALEXANDRA CINEMA
'Phone | LOHAR CHAWL PRINCESS STREET. | 1882
TO-NIGHT TO-NIGHT
An Exciting Detective Drama
OUTWITTED
or
DETECTIVE WEBB v. THE BLACK TRIANGLE.
Exclusive.....5000 feet.....Four Reels.
A Riot of Sensation. An Extraordinary Film.
The Film Sensation of the Season.
Time:—7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15, 10-30 to 12.
POPULAR HALF RATES AS USUAL.

TO LET—Empire Theatre, Fort, on odd days.

The Parsi Alfred Theatrical Co.
will perform at the
EMPIRE THEATRE—FORT.
To-night, Wednesday 14th at 9-30 p. m. (S. T.)
TAOBASHIKAN
Prices of admission Rs. 2, 1-8, 1-4, 1 As. 12 & 6
C. P. KHATOW,
Telephone No. 286. Proprietor.

ELYSIUM SKATING RINK
Practice Session 8-30 to 9-30 a. m.
Evening " 6 to 8 p. m.
Sunday " 9 to 11 a. m.
BAND IN ATTENDANCE.
There will be no Evening Sessions 6 to 8 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

SHARE, STOCK EXCHANGE BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. Investors' referee sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.
Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks, Firms and Mills.
Loans arranged on shares and approved security.
Life and Fire Insurance effected with first-class English and Indian Companies.
Agency business of all sorts undertaken.
Address.—31, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telegraphic Address:. "SURETY," Bombay.

FREE! FREE!! FREE!!!
Rai Shaheb Dr. K. C. Dass's
HEALTH LITERATURE.
The most up-to-date Science of Health to Young and Old. Distributed gratis or post free. Apply to:—
THE SWASTHYA SAHAI PHARMACY,
30/2, Harrison Road, CALCUTTA.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

Gabriele D'Annunzio's great romance of the Punic Wars.

THIS WEEK 1st EPOCH 6,000 ft. AT 6-30 & 10 p. m.

CABIRIA

THIS WEEK 1st EPOCH 6,000 ft. AT 6-30 & 10 p. m.

Record Houses at every performance.

FAMILY GROCERIES

can be had at

MARKET RATES

(and in some cases cheaper)

AT THE

INTERNATIONAL STORES

NEXT TO HOTEL MAJESTIC,

Opp. PYRKE'S.

JAPANESE PILSENER BEER

replaces

GERMAN PILSENER

DAI NIPPON BREWERY COMPANY

The Largest Brewery in Japan monopolising Japan and the Eastern Markets.

ASAHI BRAND
STAR BRAND
OLD FISHER BRAND
COCK BRAND

The Best Brands in Japan. Nothing to match them in quality.

Sole Agents

MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, Ld.

Sub-Agents: D. C. OOMRIGAR & Co.

D. D. BARIA & Co.,

BOMBAY.

HUNDREDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

There is hardly a day passing but what we receive a testimonial from some user of Kaminia Oil praising the good effects secured from the use of the same. This certainly goes to prove what a wonderful beneficial preparation this is.

Kaminia Oil

Is composed of excellent medical drugs, delightful to use, and is the very essence of refinement. For beautifying and increasing the growth of hair, to prevent it falling off, to restore its natural colour, nothing equals KAMINIA OIL.

Kaminia Oil has the most idyllic fragrance which lingers delicately in a way to be pleasing to the dainty.

PRICE PER BOTTLE, Re. 1-0-0. V.P.P. EXTRA.

N.B.—SAMPLE FREE On Receipt of Half Anna Postage Stamp from the

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,

Juma Masjid—BOMBAY.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.

THE

ROYAL YAKUTI

(ANANG VILAS.)

This Yakuti or life-giving neotar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerve power and is a specific for diseases. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the trumpet as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory, and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It restores strength, and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires, it is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills: Rupees ten only. Postage extra. No PARHEZ necessary.

DR. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot, Kathiawar.

Constipation produces more suffering than any other malady to which the human system is liable. The sure cure for it is Kasagra, pleasant and perfect. D, 26

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

July 12.

Chakdina	Elton	Durban

July 13.

Olympia	Andrew	Liverpool
Luzon Maru	Miyata	Kobe
Hidalgo	Harboard	Hull

The following steamers received port clearance yesterday:—

Steamer	Tiger	for	Hull
,,	Yubari Maru	for	Osaka
,,	Carrara	for	Karachi
,,	Sardar	for	P. Gulf

The following steamers have entered the Docks for loading:—

Steamer	Rahamani	for Berbera.
,,	Koumelan	for Liverpool, etc.
,,	Hidalgo	for Port Said.

Tuesday, July 13th, 1915.

S. S. Java Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Java Maru left Kobe for Hongkong via Moji on the 11th instant.

S. S. Chakdina:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Chakdina, 1,579 tons, Captain G. R. Elton arrived here on Monday evening from Durban, having left that port on the 24th ultimo, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Olympia:—The Anchor Line steamer Olympia, 3,272 tons, Captain A. Andrew, arrived here yesterday from Liverpool, having left that port on the 17th June last, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Luzon Maru:—The Japan Line steamer Luzon Maru, 2,968 tons, Captain T. Miyata, arrived here yesterday from Kobe with a general cargo. She left Kobe on the 4th ultimo.

S. S. Hidalgo:—The steamer Hidalgo, 2,760 tons, Captain R. Harboard, arrived here yesterday from Hull.

S. S. Tiger:—The steamer Tiger, 2,116 tons, Captain C. Bolun, will sail to-day for Hull via Aden and Suez, with a general cargo.

S. S. Yubari Maru:—The Japan Line steamer Yubari Maru, 2,957 tons Captain T. Ota, will sail to-day for Osaka, via Singapore and Kobe, with a general cargo.

S. S. Canara:—The steamer Canara, 3,889 tons, Captain J. H. Rose, will sail to-day for Karachi, in ballast.

S. S. Sardar:—The steamer Sardar, 1,239 tons, Captain Ookerjee, will sail to-day for Bussorah and other ports, with the same bottom cargo and general goods and passengers.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

B. Okara	M. M. & Co	
D. & E. Rangoon Maru	N. Y. Kaisha	
G. Sardar	Ookerjee	T. M. & Co
H. Lhasa		M. M. & Co
K. Stuart Prince	Barrett	D. Nanji & Sons
M. Gregorios Aneghiotes	Anaghiotis	D. Nanji & Sons
N. Steenbergen	de Youngo	J. Finlay & Co
P. Montebello	Casto	M. Italiana

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Oban Maclachan	McLean		J. Finlay & Co
2 Deisal Maru	Tamal	D. Nanjee & Sons	
4 Kowelt	Wilson	T. M. & Co	
5 Vita	Commack	M. M. & Co	
6 Yamato Maru	Bahu	N. Y. Kaisha	
7 Alesia	Green	Prize Ship	
8 Tiger	Bolun	Killick Nixon & Co	
10 Pazilka	Mac Nair	M. M. & Co	
12 & 13 Pundua	Andreason	M. M. & Co	
14 Linga	Cutbush	M. M. & Co	
15 Yubari Maru	Oli	N. Y. Kaisha	

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Malta	Talbot	P & O Co
3 Canara	Rose	M. M. & Co
5 Caledonia	Dowell	P. & O. Co
6 City of Norwich	McMillan	K. N. & Co

MEREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Dredger Teredo, H. B. Snipe, Tug Handy } Chief Engineer, B. P. T.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Aldworth	Proom	T. M. & Co
Chakdina	Elton	M. M. & Co
Helias	Berg	F. F. Compbell & Co
Luzon Maru	Miyata	N. Y. Kaisha
Hidalgo	Harboard	
Kasara	Gulliver	M. M. & Co
Nippon	Simdguist	W & A. G. & Co
Olympia	Andrew	W. & A. G. & Co
Rahmani	Cusack	T. M. & Co
Roumelian	Doig	T. M. & Co

EXPORT.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Desai Maru (s) 85½ tons oil cakes meal, New Mahalaxmi Oil Mill.

Roumelian (s) 100 bales cotton. Volkart Bros.; 1,050 cwts. myrabolams, P. Mathuradas & Co.; 35,000 cwts. wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR HULL.

Stuart Prince (s) 2,584 cwts. myrabolams, O. Gowindji & Co.; 2,000 cwts. castor seed, Volkart Bros.; 6,000 cwts. castor seed, C. D. Sassoon & Co.; 9,000 cwts. wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia (s) 68 cwts. capsicum, M. Jafferbhoy; 32 cwts. dry chillies, I. Nawroji; 200 cwts. dry chillies, G. Suchiand & Co.; 20 cwts. cardamoms, G. Suchidana & Co.

FOR MOJI.

Rangoon Maru (s) 446 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR HONGKONG.

Rangoon Maru (s) 22 cwts. Machinery buffer, pickers, H. B. Daroowala.

Malta (s) 50 bales cotton twist, A. Amersey & Co.; 125 bales cotton twist, David Sassoon & Co.; 200 bales cotton twist, J. David; 200 bales cotton twist, C. Ebrahim & Co.; 32 cwts. jurdaloo, D. Jeverchand; 25 cwts. anjoor, D. Jeverchand.

FOR YOKAICHI.

Rangoon Maru (s) 625 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Rangoon Maru (s) 350 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR KOBE.

Rangoon Maru (s) 86 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 18 cwts. Colombo roots, N. M. A. Poonawala.

Yubari Maru (s) 600 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Rangoon Maru (s) 200 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

Malta (s) 250 bales cotton twist, E. D. Sassoon & Co.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Roumelian from Delgoa, Agents, T. Morrison & Co.:—3,503 tons coal.

S. S. Chakdina from Duban, Agents, M. M. & Co.:—1,419 tons coal, 542 bales cloves, 22 bags daria, 1 case t. shells, 5 crates soda bottles, 8 pieces, 1 cot 3 timber, bundles, 1 bag zinc plantes, 1 case kaddias, 100 bags cardomoms, 13 bags coffee, 266 tusks ivory, 1 case h teeth.

S. S. Hidalgo from Hull, Agents, James Finlay & Co.:—50 drums disinfecting fluid, 14 cases chrome alum, 299 barrels alum, 9 casks bottles, 4 cases cottons, 4 cases cotton lace goods, 1 case cycles, 2 cases woollens, 1 case leather belting, 2 cases buffalo pickers, 1 case roller skins, 3 trusses roller cloth, 2 trusses siezing flannel, 50 cases zinc dust, 47 bales paper, 400 bags carawa seed, 5 kegs sulphur yellow dye, 5 drums oil, 18 crates earthenware, 165 drums boiled oil, 545 drums linseed oil, 270 drums turpentine, 88 cases, 20 drums colour, 46 cases varnish, 41 cases, 1,567 keg paint.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 13.

Rainfall has continued in Burma and there have been a few falls in the peninsula. Light scattered rain also occurred in Northern and Central India. Pressure conditions are responsible for the break in the monsoon and there are indications of the formation of a storm in the Bay. Rainfall has been nearly general in Chota Nagpur, east Baluchistan, Gujarat, Central India east, local in Burma, Orissa, Bihar, Kashmir, North-West Frontier Provinces and Konkan. A few falls also occurred in Assam, Bengal, west United Provinces, north Punjab, east Central Provinces, south-east Madras and north Madras coast.

The chief amounts are:—Victoria Point three inches; Rangoon, Kyaukpyu and Akyab one and half; Saugor Island two; Chaibassa one and half; Murree, Parachinar and Fort Sandeman three quarters; Kalat, Pendra and Calingapatam one.

Forecast:—Increase of rainfall in the central parts of the country.

BREACHES ON THE EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 13.

The Traffic Manager of the Eastern Bengal State Railway from Sealdah wires as follows:—Referring to the wire of the 10th instant, further breaches have occurred between Sorbhog and Rangiya stations on this line. All traffic is stopped beyond Sorbhog in upward and Rangiya in downward directions. Arrangements have been made to divert the traffic by a steamer service via Dhubri Ghat. I am unable to state even approximately the date of the reopening of the all-rail routes.

ABNORMAL FLOOD IN AN ASSAM DISTRICT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 13.

There has been an abnormal flood in the Dibrugarh district (Assam), the highest experienced for many years. It was at its worst on Saturday and Sunday last but it is now subsiding. It is feared there may have been some loss of life in the isolated lowlying villages. The crops will suffer and many cattle have been drowned.

RAINS IN BARODA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BARODA, July 12.

After a week of dry and cloudy weather, the rain is again falling in irregular showers for these last two days. To-day there are good signs of rain.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on TUESDAY, the 13th of July, 1915.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date	Variation 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	85.4	77.6	75	..	0	0
Do. (12th)	93.8	85.2	75	..	0	—0.06
Jask						
Muskat	91.3	87.4	74	..	0	—0.15
Do. (12th)						
PUNJAB—						
Multan	107.7	73.3	74	0.22	1.91	—2.91
Rawalpindi	107.8	72	46	..	1.87	—2.29
Lahore	105.7	86.5	47	..	2.17	..
Hissar	104.7	80.1	36	..	2.70	—4.69
Ambala	105.0	90.0	45	..	3.13	—3.93
Delhi						
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	106.2	87.1	41	..	4.66	—2.10
Mainpuri	107.4	86.5	62	..	2.34	—2.75
Jhansi	104.1	84.4	50	..	5.43	—4.86
Cawnpore	101.4	82.5	76	..	6.45	—0.08
Allahabad	99.8	79.5	77	..	9 44	—0.07
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	106.3	84.2	74	..	0	—0.50
Karachi	89.2	81.6	82	..	0.07	—2.00
Ajmer	98.8	80.0	60	..	0.60	—4.69
Jaipore	102.0	82.0	55	..	0.52	—4.94
Kotah	105.8	84 6	51	..	1.16	—6.86
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA—						
West—						
Bhuj	90.0	75.0	90	0.22	0.51	—3.65
Dwarka	87.0	79.2	88	0.11	1.80	—4.17
Veraval	84.1	80.2	91	0.25	3.35	—2.40
Rajkot	95.4	75.1	79	..	2.50	—6.50
Bhavnagar Para	88.0	76.6	85	0.20	6.14	0.01
Surat	88.1	77.7	78	..	11.86	—3.66
Ahmedabad	95.0	76.1	81	0.15	4 63	—4.50
Deesa	?	?	?	0.25	1.43	—3.99
Neemuch	95.9	74.1	73	..	3.60	—3.45
Indore					3.25	—6.41
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	88.8	80.7	72	..	13.54	—1.45
Saugor	93 0	78.6	64	..	5.42	—7.29
Hoshangabad	95.9	78.8	68	..	8.79	—2.77
Khandwa	96.8	77.9	75	..	9.62	0.82
Akola	93.4	79.2	57	..	6.05	—2.95
Amraoti	98.0	80.6	58	..	5.87	—5 36
Nagpur	96.1	78.1	63	..	10.28	—4.57
Chanda	95.5	79.0	80	..	10.26	—3.84
Raipur	95.7	77.6	87	0.05	9.06	—4.91
KONKAN—						
Bombay	86.5	79.4	82	0.34	41.41	10 31
Ratnagiri	85.5	78.1	79	..	35.51	—9 27
Mormugao	84.7	76.0	87	0.15	41.54	—3 23
Karwar	85.9	76.6	88	..	42.52	—14.67
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	97.8	72.1	66	..	8.36	1.82
Ahmednagar	90.9	68.6	64	..	5.48	—0.96
Poona	87.2	69.5	78	..	15.54	5.45
Sholapur	93.4	74.2	72	..	5.92	—0.61
Bijapur	93.4	73.5	65	..	2.00	—2.33
Belgaum	81.1	66.4	89	..	12.55	—1.33
Ahmedabad	92.6	71.8	66	..	13.12	5.60
Nizamabad (Indur)	95.7	77.5	74	..	6.74	0.01
Hyderabad	93.2	78.5	74	..	9.15	2.58
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	88.1	77.0	87	0.06	35.69	—19.51
Calicut	86.8	77.9	91	0.01	35.63	—12.45
Cochin	86.6	76.7	76	0.04	34.81	—4.14
Colombo	84.8	74.7	93	0.02	10.39	0.34
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	101.6	84.5	77	..	7.91	0.72
Bellary	98.5	77.5	57	..	5.11	2.47
Cuddapah	102.6	81.5	62	0.06	1.49	—3.38
Madras	98.4	82.2	88	..	2.45	—1.05
Bangalore	88.8	71.1	70	..	6.68	2.94
Coimbatore	90.6	74.4	78	..	4.97	2.86
Trichinopoly	99.2	78.2	71	0.13	2.24	0.18
Negapatam	95.3	80.6	76	..	1.54	—0.61

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 13th July 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi reports 0.22in. of rain. Skies are moderately clouded in the north Punjab and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in excess in the north and the east Punjab; night temperature is also above normal in the east Punjab and at Lahore but has fallen and is now in slight defect at Rawalpindi.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in excess over the whole division; night temperature is also above normal except at Allahabad and Cawnpore.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded in lower Sind and clear or lightly clouded elsewhwere. The air is drier than usual in Rajputana. Temperature is in excess in east Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Kathiawar and north Gujarat; Bhuj has had 0.22in., Dwarka 0.11in. Veraval and Deesa 0.25in., each, Bhavnagar-Para 0.20in., and Ahmedabad 0.15in. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is drier than usual and day temperature is in excess in Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is generally in excess.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been local: Bombay has had 0.34in. and Mormugao 0.15in. Skies are lightly clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in excess over the whole division; night temperature is also above normal in south Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—There has been a slight increase in the area of precipitation in Gujarat and Kathiawar but a decrease in the Peninsula. Rainfall has been nearly general in Kathiawar and north Gujarat and local in the Konkan while light isolated showers have occurred in south-east Madras. In Malabar and the Deccan precipitation has been insignificant. Rainfall has been reported also from the extreme north and from Quetta.

Local rain is likely in Gujarat and Kathiawar and some showers on the west coast of the Peninsula and in the Central Provinces. A few showers are possible on the north Madras coast and in the Madras Deccan.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may be comparison with a standard instrument to ascertain the errors of their barometers:

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 13th July 1915, was 30.000 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 32 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparision at 32 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 12th July, 1915.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	29 796	inches.
Temperature of Air	83.0	degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78.7	,,
Dew Point	77.2	,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.829	,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	4.0	,,
Maximum temperature of Air	86.5	,,
Minimum do. do.	77.4	,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	SSE,S,WSW.	
Movement of Wind	158	Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.25	inches
Total fall during month	1.31	,,
Do. do. year	42.32	,,
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 13th July	0.00	,,

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is as Prince's Dock still

Day of week	Day of Month.	High Water Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Still.		Low Water Month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Still.	
	July.	h	m.	ft.	in	July	h.	m.	ft.	in
TU.	13	m				13	m	5 26	16	1
			0	27a	28	4		6 28a	19	2
W.	14	m	0	6	25	10	14	m 6 1	16	0
		m	0	55a	28	6		7 0a	18	9
TH.	15	m	0	45	26	1	15	m 6 35	16	2
		m	1	24a	28	5		7 31a	18	5
FR.	16	m	1	25	28	3	16	m 7 8	16	1
		m	2	6a	28	3		8 2a	18	1
SAT.	17	m	2	7	26	2	17	m 7 43	17	3
			2	26a	27	10		8 36a	17	10
SUN.	18	m	2	53	25	11	18	m 8 22	18	2
			3	1a	27	4		9 17a	17	1
MO.	19	m	3	46	25	8	19	m 9 10	19	2
			3	42a	26	9		10 7a	17	5

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

July	Sunrise	Sunset.
,, 13 (Tuesday)	,, 6h. 8m.	,, 7h. 20m
,, 14 (Wednesday)	,, 6h. 9m.	,, 7h. 20m
,, 15 (Thursday)	,, 6h. 9m.	,, 7h. 19m
,, 16 (Friday)	,, 6h. 9m.	,, 7h. 19m
,, 17 (Saturday)	,, 6h.10m.	,, 7h. 19m
,, 18 (Sunday)	,, 6h.10m.	,, 7h. 19m
,, 19 (Monday)	,, 6h 10m.	,, 7h. 19m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Last Quarter, July 4th14m. 24-2m. a.m.; Apogee, 8th, 4-3h. p.m.; New Moon.12th, 3h. 0-8m. p.m.; First Quarter, 20th, 2h. 38-8m. a.m. Perigee, 24th, 10-9h. a.m.; Full Moon, 26th, 5h.41-0m. p.m

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24hours to 8 a.m. of 13th July 1915.	Total since Junelst 1915.	June 1st to 13th July 1914.	June 1st to 13th July 1913.
Colaba [Observatory] ..	0.34	41.41	19.51	43.46
Fort [St. Geo's Hospital] ..	0.15	38.88	22.50	52.22
Esplanade (Gokuldas Tej. Hosp.)	0.00	39.56	22 34	51.50
Byculla [J. J. Hospital] ..	0.08	44.61	23.79	54.26

Owing to abnormal floods the train service on the Silchar branch and the Sylhet branch between Fenchuganj Ghat and Sylhet of the Assam Bengal Railway has been suspended.

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BOMBAY.

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THE CAMBRIDGE TRIPOSES.

The names of the following Indian students appear in the various Cambridge Tripos Lists:—

Mathematical Tripos, Part II.—Wrangler, C. V. Hanumanta Rao, Trinity. Senior Optime, C. V. Sakhalkar, Trinity.

Mathematical Tripos, Part I.—Class I: K. A. Rau, King's; S. R. V. Savoor, St. Catherine's. Class II: S. P. Prasad, Trinity; R. P. Sabnis, non-collegiate. Class III: K. R. Menon, St. John's.

Natural Sciences Tripos, Part II.—Class I: P. C. Mahalanobis, King's (Physics). Class II: B. Sahni, B.A., Emmanuel (Botany).

Natural Sciences Tripos, Part I.—Class I: C. K. Desai, St. Catherine's. Class II: M. A. Husain, Christ's; A. Kumar, Pembroke; S. P. Ray, Trinity Hall. Class III: S. M. Azam, Jesus; V. G. Dani, Sidney; P. Krishnamachari, Jesus; S. L. Mehta, Clare; N. S. Ramrao, non-collegiate.

Moral Sciences Tripos, Part II.—Attained the standard for the ordinary B. A. degree: K. S. Menon, Christ's.

Moral Sciences Tripos, Part I.—Class III: A. A. Khayru'd Din, non-collegiate.

Historical Tripos, Part II.—Class III: J. Tyagaraja, Christ's.

Historical Tripos, Part I.—Class III: L. S. Misra, Trinity.

Law Tripos, Part II.—Class II: S. K. Kelavkar, non-collegiate. Class III: S. K. Mitra, Emmanuel; S. Nissim, St. John's; V. M. Pawar, Emmanuel; B. S. Seekond, Downing. Allowed the ordinary B.A. degree: S. S. Gaikwad, Caius.

Law Tripos, Part I.—Class II: P. Sandaram, Emmanuel.

Approved for the degree of LL.B.: V. S. Bhide, non-collegiate; V. C. Patwardhan, Trinity; K. P. Padmanabha Pillai, Trinity Hall; N. C. Vaish, non-collegiate.

Among those who were presented for the B.A. degree at Cambridge on Saturday was Mr. N. S. Pudumjee, of St. Catherine's, who is a private in the 16th (Public Schools) Battalion of the Middlesex Regiment. Out of eighteen members presented by this small college ten were on military service.

CALLS TO THE BAR.

The following Indian gentlemen were called to the Bar by their respective Inns of Court on June 16:—

Lincoln's Inn.— Reva Prasad Misra; Daud Khan Soofi; Bihari Lall, Edin. University; Har Kishan Singh Malik; Habib-ur Rahman; Diwan Chand Jalli, London University; Bhuban Mohan Sen; Muhammad Abdul Basith, B.A., Madras University; Tafail Mohammad Khan, Edinburgh University; Balkrishna Keroba Mantri, B.A., London and Bombay Universities; Jagada Nand Sahai, LL.B., Queen's Coll., Belfast, B.A., Calcutta University; Bankim Chandra Datta, M.A., B.L., Calcutta University, and Queen's University, Ireland, a Vakil of the High Court, Calcutta.

Inner Temple.—Nehal Chand Vaish, B.A., Camb.

Middle Temple.—Bashashar Singh, B.A., Brij Bhan Chandra; Raghu Nath Sang, B.A., Camb.; Syed Ozair, B.A., Oxford; Muhammad Yusuf, B.A., Calcutta and Oxford; Syed Jamal Hasan; Sheikh Wajid Ali, B.A., Allahabad and Cambridge; Suryashankar Devshankar Mehta, B.A., Oxford; Krishna Nandan Prasad, M.A., All.; Kizhakka Puthemmalikkal Kesava Menon, B.A., Madras; Shyam Shankar, B.A., Punjab; Trichinopoly Cooteyapillay Thungavaloo Pillay, B.A., Calcutta; Vithal Shivaram Bhide, B.A., Camb.; selected candidate for the Indian Civil Service; Mohamed Mahmud Badruddin, B.A., Punjab.

Gray's Inn.—Nanalal Chamanlal Mehta, B.A., non-coll., Camb., elected candidate for the Indian Civil Service; Maung Kyaw U; Sachindra Nath Dutt, M.A., LL.B., Edin.; Said Hasan, B.A., Punjab Univ.; Shamrao Krishnarao Kelavakar, B.A., Bombay Univ.; Munindra Nath Dutt.

The mail which left Bombay on June 19 was delivered in London on July 9.

The s. s. Eleanora which is expected to reach Kidderpore Docks on 16th instant will bring some British wounded.

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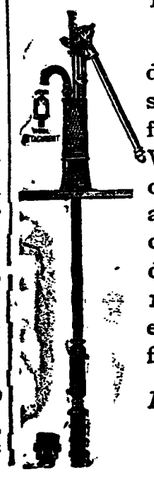

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Prices and particulars on request.

COMMERCIAL.

LANCASHIRE COTTON INDUSTRY.

Spinners and manufacturers are finding the increasing cost of production very harassing, says the "Statist" All kinds of articles used in the production of yarn and cloth are dearer than for a long time back, and in working out prices a different basis has to be arranged compared with formerly. It is said that the higher prices in coal mean an additional cost for weaving employers of 5s. per loom a year. Then the recent advance in zinc is much affecting sizers. All kinds of colours for printing and dyeing have been dearer to buy ever since the War began. Efforts, of course, are made to secure more money from our customers, but dealers abroad know what they have paid on previous occasions why raw cotton prices have been on the same level, and do not easily understand the higher range of values which rule in Lancashire. Since the beginning of this month there has been more business offering, but small differences between buyers and sellers have prevented much being done in the way of booking orders.

Our shipments of piece-goods during May amounted to 472,753,900 yards, the total being larger than in any months since the War began. In May last year we shipped 572,913,100 yards. The monsoon season has begun in India, and although the rains are a little late, their progress is being watched very closely. Stocks in Bombay and Calcutta are heavy, and before a large amount of fresh buying takes place clearances on the other side will have to be realised. Shippers can obtain early delivery in most fabrics, and there is no anticipation of distant wants. The China market, on the whole, is rather disappointing, and exporters are not inclined to pay to-day's rates for lots of any quantity. Rather more business has come round for some of the South American outlets. The demand for Egypt keeps up fairly well, and remittances are on a freer scale. Some makers of heavy goods, who are engaged on Government contracts, are making fair profits, but the weaving section of our trade is, on the whole, doing badly.

The process is slow, but the output in home American yarn is gradually being reduced as a result of the labour shortage, and very few mills are running all their machinery. This sort of thing keeps down supplies, but, of course, the cost of production has increased, as the standing charges in the factories are much the same when the mill is working at full stretch as when the production is reduced by 20 or 25 per sent. Buying has recently been irregular, but, on the whole, coarse and medium counts are better situated than a few weeks ago. Some special sales have been mentioned in Egyptian yarns, but ordinary qualities still lag behind. Some styles suitable for shipment abroad are well sold, but a pause in fresh business seems to have come round. Our exports in yarn last month amounted to 19,348,500 lbs., against 20,234,300 lb. last year. An analysis of the stocktaking results of six large spinning companies shows a profit of 2.98 per cent. per annum on share capital, and of 2.38 per cent. per annum on share and loan capital combined, after allowing interest on loans.

Comparatively small changes have recently occurred in raw-cotton rates, but the tendency of prices, if anything, has been against buyers. On June 1 middling American on the spot in Liverpool was at 5.13d., whilst on Thursday last the rate was 5.38d. Egyptian cotton is also rather dearer, the price for fully good fair brown having advanced from 7.50d. to 7.65d. since the beginning of the month. The new American crop is doing fairly well but the reduction in the acreage and the lessened use of fertilisers must ultimately affect the total output. The receipts at the United States ports so far this season amount to 10,504,000 bales, as compared with 10,524,000 bales last year. The exports to Great Britain are 3,699,000 bales as compared with 3,373,000 bales in 1914. The takings of the Continent are 3,840,000 bales, as compared with 5,029,000 bales last year.

In connection with the wages dispute in the spinning section, it was expected that the intervention of the Board of Trade at the end of last week would settle the matter for the time being. It was found, however, that the trade-union officials were not willing to accept the suggestion of the President of the Board of Trade without conditions, and certain interviews have taken place in London this week. The employers have agreed to accept the suggestion to have the matter referred to the Committee on Production.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Liverpool, July 12th.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool		12,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		2,500
" " Sales of East Indian	..	..
" " Imports	..	3,000
Mid. Americans	..	5.08d.
Egyptian F.G.F.	..	7.20d.
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) ..	Oct. ..	8.92
	Jan. ..	9.23
New York Official noon call	Oct. ..	8.88
	Jan. ..	9.21
New Orleans 10 a.m. ..	Oct. ..	8.71
	Jan. ..	9.00

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, July 12th.

Estimated Sales..	10,000

Business men find Zymole Trokeys a great convenience. A box is easily carried and there's nothing so good for hoarseness and coughs. B.28

Total Imports	3,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
July	5.03	4.95
July-Aug.	5.03	4.95
Aug-Sept.	5.10	5.01
Sept-Oct.	5.18	5.08
Oct.-Nov.	5.23	5.13
Nov-Dec.	5.27	5.17
Dec-Jan.	5.31	5.21
Jan.-Feb.	5.35	5.25
Feb-March.	5.39	5.2[illegible]
March-April.	5.44	5.34
April-May.	5.47	5.37
May-June.	5.50	5.40
June-July	5.52	5.42
July-Aug.	5.55	5.45

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, July 12th.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
July	5.03	4.97
July-Aug.	5.03	4.97
Aug.-Sept.	5.10	5.01
Sept-Oct.	5.18	5.08
Oct.-Nov.	5.22	5.13
Nov.-Dec.	5.27	5.17
Dec.-Jan.	5.31	5.21
Jan.-Feb.	5.35	5.25
Feb.-Mar.	5.39	5.29
March-April	5.44	5.33
April-May	5.47	5.36
May-June	5.50	5.39
June-July	5.52	5.42
July-Aug.	5.55	5.44

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

London, July 12th,

Good Bengal M. G.	3.75d
F. G. "	3.90d
Fine "	4.05d
Good Oomra M.G.	4.25d
F. G. "	4.40d
Fine "	4.55d
Good M. G. Oomra	4.25d
Fine M. G. Oomra	4.55d
Good Broach	4.65d
F.G. "	4.80d
Fine "	5.9d

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, July 12th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports ..	12 000
" Exports to Great Britain " " to Continent	2,000
Futures at New York Oct.	8.99
Previous closing price	8.83
Futures at New York Jan.	9.32
Previous closing price	9.16
Spot Cotton at New York	8.90
Previous price	8.90
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	8.63
Previous price	8.82
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	8.76
Previous price	8.68
Futures at New Orleans Jan.	9 07
Previous price	8.98
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	7½
Demand Bills	4.76.60
Silver Commercial Bars	47⅛

MONEY MARKETS.

London, July 12th.

Bar Silver Spot	22⅝
Closing Tone of Silver:—Fall is caused by absence of buyers.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5% since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	4 13/16
Discount, Indian Bank Bill 6 m/st ..	5
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	4⅛
" " " 6 " ..	5⅛
Interest day to day loans	1¼
" 7 day market loans	1½

The sum of £125,000 has been released.

MISSELLANEOUS MARKET.

London, July 12.

WHEAT.

Bombay Club, No. 1, per 492 lbs. ex-Ship, sellers,	54
White Delhi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F., sellers.	54/3
Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F., paid.	54
F A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492 lbs., C.I.F., sellers.	53/9
Afloat for United Kingdom.	2,590,000
Bombay White sellers.	54/9
Club No. 2 sellers.	53/9

RUBBER.

Para Rubber, July-August.	2/7
Ceylon Rubber, July-Sep.	2/7

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Barletta Russo—62½ lbs., nominal.

AUSTRALIAN.

New South Wales, nominal.	
Karachi Barley, July-August, sellers.	35/3

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) July-August, value.	49/6

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton), July-August, Hull, sellers.	£/10

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore 416 lbs. 85 per cent. ex-Ship nominal.	
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship, value.	55/3
Rapeseed, Brown, 416 lbs. ex-Ship,	51/6
Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship, sellers.	54-9
Calcutta Linseed, Toria Rapeseed.	50/6

METALS.

Standard Copper G. M. B.	£77 5/8
Copper Braziers.	£104
Yellow Metal	13
Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14x20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs., C.I.F. Liverpool.	18/9
English best selected copper.	92½
Hard Spelter.	£65
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 per cent. F.O.B. Liverpool.	£22/10

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal value.	25

EXCHANGE.

Exchange on London at Paris Francs.	26.86

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, July 13.

The Market to-day opened steady with Broach quoted at Rs 239½. Later it advanced Re. 1 and some business was reported in Good Broach, as also in Bengals New Crop, chief operators being Japanese houses and the bazar.

At Colaba the market was quoted at Rs. 240½ and further business is reported. Ready cotton is in poor demand.

We quote:—

Fine Broach July 215
Fine Bengal, July 160.
Fine Khamgaum Akola, July 189/90.

QUOTATIONS FOR 1916.

Fully Good Bengal, January 184.
Good Broach April 240½.

MESSRS. PATEL BROS., MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery.
M. G. Broach			233	Apr. 25'16
M. G. "	214	..	..	July 1915
M. G. Bengals (Ry terms)	185	182	..	Jan. 25'16
M. G. Rajputana (Ry. terms).	..	..	..	..
M. G. Sind Punjab(Ry terms).	..	..	..	..
M. G. Khandesh	..	..	..	..
M. G. Akola Kgm.. ..	209	..	..	Jan. 25'16
H. G. Bhagalkote . ..	..	..	..	..
H. G Bijapur	..	..	..	..
M. G. Khandwa, Sanawad	..	..	..	..
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat	..	..	..	..
M. G. Nagpore	..	..	..	..
M. G. Yeotmal	..	..	..	..
M. G. Dhamangaum, Pulgam	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomrawatee (description) ..	..	..	..	..
M G Akola, Khgm., Fair staple	183½	..	..	July 1915
Saw Ginned Dharwar ..	..	..	211	Do.
H. G. Westerns	..	..	178	Do.
M. G. Westerns	..	..	185	Do.
M. G. Miraj	..	..	211	Do.
M. G. Compta	..	..	203	Do.
M. G. Bengals	159	..	..	Do.
Do.	161	..	..	Sept. 1915
M. G. Akola, Khgm. ..	189	..	..	Do.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds by rail and sea into Bombay during the 48 hours up till 6 p.m. on 12th July, 1915:—

Cotton ..	3,449 Bales
Wheat ..	14,493 cwts.
Linseed ..	6,338 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed ..	3,222 "
Ginjellyseed ..	212 "
Groundnuts ..	2,568 "
Castorseed ..	3,731 "
Rice ..	2,033 "
Myrabollams ..	1,400 "
Cottonseed ..	7,077 "
Mowraseed ..	290 "
Gram ..	1,809 "
Joowar ..	2,755 "
Barley ..	2,544 "

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat.
White Pessi 85 p.c. .. Rs. 6-13, R.D. per cwt.
White Delhi .. Rs. 6-12-9, R.D. per cwt.
Linseed.
Ready .. Rs. 7-8, B.T. per cwt
Forward Sept. .. Rs. 8-6-9 R.D. per cwt
Rapeseed
Brown Cawnpore .. Rs. 6-3, B.T. per cwt
Brown Etawah .. Rs. 6-4, B.T. per cwt
Brown Katni .. Rs. 6-12, B.T. per cwt
Yellow Gujarat .. Rs. 7-3, B.T. per cwt
Poppyseed.
Ready .. Rs. 7-5, R.D. per cwt
Groundnuts. Rs. 36, B.T. per candy
Mowrassed. Rs. 3-15, R.D. per cwt
Castorseed.
Ready .. Rs. 6-6, R.D. per cwt
Cottonseed.
Rs. 2-14, R.D. per cwt
Teelseed.
Bold White 85 p.c. Rs. 44 B.T. per candy.

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—
T. T. Ready ... 1s. 3 27-32d. to 1s. 3 13-16d.
D. D. Mail .. 1s. 3 27-32d.
T. T. Forward .. 1s. 3 7-8d. from 16th August.

Banks Buying Rates—
Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready 1s. 4 5-32d.
Do. do. Forward .. 1s. 4 3-16d. August
Do. 4 Months' Sight Ready 1s. 4 7-32d.
Francs 3 m-s do. .. 185½ nominal
6d d-s Hong-Kong .. 130½
Do. Shanghai .. 166½
60 d-s Yokohama .. 151½

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold ..	24-11-0
Australian Do. ..	24-5-0
Bombay Do. ..	24-4-0
English Shield Sovereigns ..	15-11-6
English Dragons ..	15-1-3
Silver ex-duty Ready ..	58-7-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, July 13.

The Cotton Mill Share Market opened somewhat weak to-day and did not display any fluctuations throughout the day. Tata Iron and Steel shares kept firm.

In Mill shares for August delivery Davids opened at Rs. 545 but closed at Rs. 542½.

Fazulbhai stood at Rs. 380.

Swadeshi declined to Rs. 1432½. Centrals to Rs. 1825, Standards to Rs. 927½, and Madhavji to Rs. 1,122½.

Finlays were placed at Rs. 253¾, Currimbhai at Rs. 170. Crescent at Rs. 87¼ and New Great Eastern at Rs. Rs. 201¼.

Simplex moved up to Rs. 283¾.

Bank of Bombay shares were quoted at Rs. 1,587½ x. d.

Bank of Baroda shares were in demand at Rs. 55½ c. d.

Sialkot Narowal Ry. shares changed hands at Rs. 52¾. Gujarat Ry. shares at Rs. 101 x. d. Sara Sirajgunj shares at Rs. 73. Central Provinces at Rs. 116¼ and Ahmedabad Prantij Ry. shares at Rs. 665 c. d.

Bombay Electric Tramway Ordinary shares were placed in lots at Rs. 202½.

Bombay Burma Trading Corporation shares kept unchanged at Rs. 925.

Tata Hydro Electric Ordinary shares were quoted at Rs. 1-11-2½.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares improved to Rs. 103 and Deferred to Rs. 195½. Preference kept steady at Rs. 160.

Bombay Electric Tramway Preference shares changed hands at Rs. 169.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ p.c. G. P. Notes was recorded between Rs. 89½ to Rs. 90¼.

4 per cent Port Trust Bonds were placed at Rs. 98.

AMRITSAR NATIONAL BANKING CO.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 13.

A meeting of the creditors of the Amritsar National Banking Co., in voluntary liquidation, will be held at Bharat Buildings, on 28th July 1915, under section 209 of the Indian Companies Act, 1915. The Company had a branch in Calcutta in addition to other places, mostly in the Punjab.

Next time you have a disagreeable cough, don't let it wear you out. Get a box of Zymole Trokeys, they loosen the cough and stop the irritation. B.27

BANKS.

Name and Amount paid up.	Face value.	Div Paid.	Last Div % p.a.	Quotation nett to buyers.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.			Rs.
Allahabad Bank ..	100	Jan.-July	18%	350
Alliance Bk. of Simla, Ltd. ..	100	Jan.-Aug.	14%	235
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50	100	Feb.-July	7%	55¼C.D.
Bank of Bombay ..	500	..	15%	1,690X.D.
Bank of Bengal ..	500	Jan.-July.	16%	1,735X.D.
Bank of India Rs. 50	100	Feb.-July	6%	56¼C.D.
Bank of Madras ..	500	do.	12%	1,480
B'bay Merchants Bk Ltd., Rs. 20 ..	100	do.	..	2
Central Bk. of India Rs. 25 ..	50	--	4%	20
Central Co-op Bk., Rs. 25 ..	50	--	6%	
Poona Bk(Old Issue) Rs. 30 ..	100	June.	10%	Nom.
(New Issue) Rs. 15 ..	100	do.		Nom.
Punjab National Bk.	100		11½%	170
Standard Bk. { O 50 { P 50	100	Jan.-July.	Nil.	6
	100	do.	Nil	25
EXCHANGE BANKS.	£			
Chartered Bank ..	20	Oct.-April.	15%	£62½
Eastern Bank Ld. £4	£10	March.	5%	58
Mercantile Bank ..				
$ {12½ A ..	25	--	8%	£22
{12½ B ..	25	--	8%	£54
Hongkong and Shanghai Bk.Corporation	$125	Feb.-Aug.	32%	86
National Bank. of India $12½ ..	$25	Sept.-Mar.	16%	32
				£1

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last half Year Div.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	May.	Nil.	725
Bhimani Cotton Mill	100	..	3	90
Bo. Cotton Manufg.	500	Nil.	..	105
Bo. Dyeing and Mfg. Company ..	250	..	20	630
Bombay United ..	250	..	10	280
Century ..	100	May-Nov.	7	200
Central India O ..	500	May-Nov.	45	1,335
Central India P ..	500	Mar.-Sept.	5%	475
China ..	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	30	900
Colaba Land & Mill ..	700	..	50	1,335
Connaught ..	300	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.	108
Coorla ..	1,000	do.	Yr. 50	625
Crescent ..	100	April.	5	243
Carrimbhoy ..	250	Mar.-Sept.	do.	170
David ..	250	do.	25	582½
Edward Sassoon ..	200	May-Nov.	Nil.	165
Emperor Edward ..	500	..	do.	395
Empress ..	500	..	Nil.	115
Fazulbhoy ..	250	Mar.-Sept.	15	337½
Framji Petit ..	1,000	May.	Nil.	1,190
Finlay Mills ..	250	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	255
Gold Mohur ..	500	..	25	450
Globe ..	100	..	Nil.	70 nom.
Hindustan ..	1,000	..	20	475
Howard & Bullough.	500	Mar.-Sept.	15	275
Hyderabad ..	1,000	do.	40	1,300
Imperial Cotton ..	500	do.	Nil.	97½
India Dyeing and Bleaching ..	100	do.	5	122½
Indian Manufg. ..	1,000	..	Nil.	280
Indo-China Mfg. ..	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	60	830
Indore Malwa ..	100	Apl.-Oct.	7	175½
James Greaves ..	500	Dec.	Nil.	130
Jamshed Manufg. ..	250	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.	90
Jewraj Baloo ..	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	20	340
Jubilee Mills ..	1,000	May	Nil.	125
Khandesh ..	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	25	800
Khatao ..	1,000	June-Dec.	30	1,325
Kohinoor ..	500	May-Nov.	15	685
Lakshmi Cotton ..	1,000	Mar.-Aug.	100	1,170
Madhowji Dharamsi	500	April.	45	1,135
Madras United ..	1,000	June-Dec.	50	1,340
Manekjee Petit ..	1,000	do.	Nil.	1,503
Meyer Sassoon ..	100	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.	85
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,000	..	45	2,280
Nawab of Cambay ..	500	Apl.-Oct.	20	800 nom
New Great Eastern ..	200	..	4	202¼
New City of Bombay	500	Apl.-Oct.	25	1,070
Phoenix ..	100	Mar.-Sept.	5	157½
Presidency ..	1,000	Jan.-July	Nil.	135
Sassoon Cotton ..	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	Nil	500
Sassoon Silk ..	500	April.	Nil.	413
Singapore ..	1,000	do.	150	4,900
Simplex ..	250	June.-Dec.	12½	280
Standard Mills ..	500	Nov.	25	940
Swan ..	125	May-Nov.	7½	100
Swadeshi ..	250	Oct.	do.	205
Textile ..	500	Mar.-Oct.	45	1,442½
Union Mill ..	500	May-Oct.	40	1,085
	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	200
Vishnu Cotton { O	500	..	Nil.	525
{ P	500	..	77	605xd
Western India ..	1,000	..	15	350
Mysore Spinning ..	250	Sept	Rs15yr.	255

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

			Last Year Div.	
Alcock Ashdown Co.	100	Oct.-May	25	235
All-India U. Co., Rs. 20 ..	100	August	Nil.	2½
Bamanlua ..	5	..	Nil.	2½
Back Bay Bath ..	50	..	6	35
Badhan Pile ..	70	June.	7	83X.D.
Baroda Tram Co., ..	100	..	Nil.	40
Brick and Tile ..	100	Nil.	Nil.	100
Bo. Burma T. Corporation ..	125	Jan.-Aug.	35Hyr.	925
Bo. Electric Sup. { F	£10	Feb.-Aug.	6%	170
and T.Co. Ld. { O	£10	July	6%	203X.D.
Bombay Ice. Mfg. ..	40	..	Rs. 2	20
Bombay Flour Mill ..	500	Mar.-Oct.	25	803
Bo. Land&Building ..	400	..	25	450
Bombay Steam { O	250	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.	17½
Navigation Co. { P	250	Feb.-Oct.	6%	245
Central I.M. Co.Ld.	10	April.	1	23
City of Bo. Building Co. ..	500	Dec.-Jan.	25	450
Delhi Flour ..	200	Sept.	Nil.	91
Empire of I Life Rs 50	500	..	42%	515
The Eastern { O ..	£1	Nil.	Nil.	1sh0.
Chemical Co. { D 2sh	2sh.	Nil.	Nil.	prem.
Indian Cement Co. Rs. 250 ..	250	..	Nil.	245
Katni Cement { O ..	100	..	Nil.	87
{ D ..	40	..	Nil.	129
{ P ..	100	..	Nil.	101
Ind. Mercantile In. Co., Ld. Rs. 20 ..	100	Dec.	Nil.	5 nom.
Indian Oil Co. { O. { Old 100 / New Issue 75	100	Dec.-July	7%	105
{ P. 100	100	Dec.-July	7%	80
John Roberts & Co.	250	March.	7%	155
Jost's Eng. Co., Ld. Rs. 50 ..	100	Oct.-July	15	200
Kerr p & Co., Rs. 17½	100	July	6%	50
Kurrachee Landg. Rs. 75 ..	200	do.	8.12	120
Macks & Co. ..	200	..	Nil.	90
Mackenzies Saw Mills	100	July	10	72
Marsland Price Co. O	100	..	Rs. 10	164
Marsland Price Co.P	100	..	6%	80 nom.
O. Govt. S. Life A Rs. 50 ..	100	..	7%	65
Phillips & Co., ..	200	May	30%	635
Port Canning Co. ..	40	July	Rs. 4	36
Shivraipur Synd etc.	1,000	Sept.	45	700
Sirdar Carbne Gas Co	10	..	Nil.	142
Soundy & Co. ..	100	Mar.-Aug.	3	70 nom.
Siddeley Ice Mfg Co.	100	..	Nil.	12½
Tata Iron Steel { O	100	..	6	100
& { D	75	Jan.	6%	102
Co { P	30	&	Nil.	194
Tata Hydro Elec. O	150	June	6%	160
" P	1,000	Jan.	4%	1,112½
"Tata Hydro" Deb. Con F.S. ..	1,000	Jan.	4%	4,090
Thacker & Co. ..	1, 00	April-Oct.	5½%	5% prem.
Telephone Co. ..	£	May.	25%	196
Treacher & Co. ..	0	July	Rs. 4	123
R—Buyer.		Nil.	Nil.	505
CD—Cum dividend		Nom.—Nominal price.		
		XD—Exdividend		

PRESS COMPANIES.

			Last year Div.	
	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Akbar ..	750	May.	250	4,500nom50
Albert Kurrachee ..	1,000	Nov.	45	97
Breul's Cawnpore ..	200	Aug.	Nil.	75
Bellary Press ..	275	..	15	125
Broach City ..	200	Oct.	8	97½
Fort ..	475	Nov.	20	220
Godavery Valley ..	100	..	8	40
Harvey and Sabapat	500	July	40	670
Hindustan P.&M ..	250	..	..	125
Hingolee ..	100	Sept.	Nil.	25
Indian Cotton ..	125	Oct.	10	121½
Jumna Ging & P. Co Ltd. ..	1,000	..	7%	700
Khangaum ..	400	Sept.	Nil.	300
Mahmudpura Ctn. ..	125	..	7½	100
Mahuva ..	200	Oct.	Nil.	125
Mercantile ..	125	do.	Nil.	20
Manmar Mfg. ..	250	Aug.	15	205
New East Indian ..	1,000	Sept.	40	700
New Mofussil Co., .	400	Nov.	50	785
New Berar ..	500	Oct.	40	485
New Prince of Wales	500	do.	40	655
Sind ..	400	Nov.	Nil.	250
Surat City ..	200	Oct.	18	235
Volkart U.P.Co.Ld.	500	Sept.	30	52½
Vardwan, G.P. ..	150	..	..	100

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Dholka Railway ..	100	Mar.-Aug.	5½%	125
Amritsar Patti Railway ..	100	Do.	7%	155C.D.
Ahmedabad Prantij Railway ..	500	Do.	6%	665
Ahmedabad Prantij Debenture ..	500	Do.	4½%	Par
*Central Provinces Railway ..	100	Jan.-July.	4%	117
*Dhond—Baramati Railway ..	100	Do.	4%	113
*Guzerat Railway ..	100	Nov.-June.	4%	101 X.D
*Mandra Bhon Railway Rs. 75 ..	100	Do.	4%	72½
*Pachora Jamur Ry Rs. 25 ..	100	Jan-July.	4%	25
*Sara Sirajganj Railway Rs. 75 ..	100	Jan-July.	4%	72X.D.
Sialkot Narowal Railway Rs. 50 ..	100	Jan.-July.	4%	53½
*Sind Light Railway	100	Mar.-Aug.	7%	172
Tapti Valley Railway ..	500	Mar.-Aug.	6%	560
*Upper Sind Light Railway Rs.100..	100	Jan.-July	4%	116X.D

CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE)

LONDON, July 11.

The following casualties are announced:—

WOUNDED.

Capt. H. Bennitt, Seaforths.
Capt. R. Holmes, à Court, Shropshire Lights.
Capt. T. C. P. Beasley, Leicesters.
Capt. H. M. Gosling, King's Royal Rifles.
Capt. E. C. M. MacMichael, Artillery.
Lieut. R. D. Macdonald, Seaforths.
Lieut. A. P. Marsh, Leicesters.
Lieut. R. L. Knubley, Wiltshires.
Lieut. W. A. Verschoyte, Irish Fusiliers.
Lieut. A. Adam, Cambridgeshires.
Lieut. D. Anderson, East Yorkshires.
Lieut. J. Baines, Engineers.
Lieut. L. Crookham, Cambridgeshires.
Lieut. E. Darling, Artillery.
Lieut. J. Grover, Shropshire Lights.
Lieut. C. Hazard, Shropshire Lights.
Lieut. R. Rice, Border Regiment.
Second-Lieut. H. Booth, Shropshire Lights.
Second-Lieut. E. Box, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut. W. Clements, North Staffords.
Second-Lieut. J. McConnell, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut. C. Osmond, Engineers.
Second-Lieut. C. Reckett, East Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut. N. B. Fuller, King's Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut. W. H. George, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut. P. F. Hart, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut. E. B. Morgan, Cheshires.

NOW UNOFFICIALLY KILLED.

Lieut. G. K. F. Smith, Coldstreams.

NOW UNOFFICIALLY WOUNDED AND PRISONER.

Lieut. D. Baird-Dougals, Royal Lancasters.

WOUNDED IN DARDANELLES.

Major J. Cremen, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Capt. W. G. S. Grant, Highland Lights.
Capt. C. B. Habershon, South Wales Borderers.
Capt. J. F. Muir, Highland Lights.
Capt. L. Radcliffe, Royal Scots.
Capt. A. E. Williams, South Wales Borderers.
Lieut. J. T. Adair, Bedfords.
Lieut. W. Ennis, Border Regiment.
Lieut. K. French, South Wales Borderers.
Lieut. A. Kennedy, Cameronians.
Lieut. J. F. Haigh, Warwicks.
Lieut. G. H. Lardner, Oxford and Bucks Lights.
Lieut. E. B. Reed, Middlesex.
Lieut. F. A. Rupp, Border Regiment.
Lieut. A. J. Wetherall, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut. C. S. Cay, Border Regiment.
Second-Lieut. B. Murdoch, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut. C. H. Nicholas, South Wales Borderers.

"TERRITORIALS IN INDIA."

A PROMISING PUBLICATION.

Mr. J. J. Sheppard, who was for some years associated with the "Times of India Illustrated Weekly," has in the press a pictorial "Souvenir Tribute" of the arrival of The Territorials in India and its appearance should be welcomed by all ranks serving with the Force. The Illustrations will include a full-page portrait of H. M. the King-Emperor, in Indian Cavalry uniform; the portraits of Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Governors of Presidencies; the Lieutenant-Governors and Chief Commissioners of the various Provinces; His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief; His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of the East Indies Station and the Secretaries and principal Staff Officers working under the above-named high personages; the Heads of the Staff controlling the Royal Indian Marine; the principal Port Trust Authorities who gave a helping hand in the despatch of troops and the landing of the Territorials; the Heads of Police, Railways and Commissariat who supervised the wants and the necessary transport arrangements in connection with the movements of the various units whilst *en route* to their respective stations; the principal Territirial Officers and notable Ruling Chiefs in India, etc. For the rest the pictures will include reproductions of photographic views of the most important "show places" and places of scenic interest in India and Burma, whilst the letterpress in the capable hands of Mr. Sheppard is sure to afford interesting reading.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARNET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 13.

At Monday's Share Market the slight improvement in the jute mill shares that was noticed on Saturday towards the close, was not maintained and lower rates were quoted for the small business put through. Great uncertainty exists among share dealers as to what is going to happen in respect to shipment of gunnies from India and pessimistic opinions (apparently without any warrant) have expressed tending to restrict business in shares. Outside, the Jutes Market was lifeless.

The following sales were effected:—

Coal:—Central Dharmaband 13/12, Raneegunge 23/6, Sudreadih 1/12.

Jute:—Aucland (ord) 118, Barnagore (ord) 74, Kamarhatty (ord) 187, Kanknarrah (ord) 290.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee.
Bombay Gymkhana Mud Sports 5-30 p.m.
Bombay Ladies' Branch of National Indian Association: Lecture by Prof. Edward A. Parker, M.A., on "The genius of Robert Browning" Sunder Villa Pedder Road, 5-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, July 15.

Bombay Municipal Corporation Meeting, 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY July 16.

Mails for Lamu, Mombassa, Seychelles, Madagascar and Zanzibar, per steamer Pundua, will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m.

SATURDAY, July 17.

Cricket: Bombay Gymkhana "A" Team vs. B. B. & C. I. Railway Team.
Bombay Gymkhana "B" Team vs. Persian Cricket Club.

MONDAY July 19.

Teachers' Association of Bombay, Address by Miss A. M. R. Dobson on "Effect of the war on character," St. Xavier's College, 6-15 p.m.

DAILY.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 8-30 and 10 p.m.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 8-30 and 10 p.m.
Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7 to 8-30 p.m., 9 to 10-30 p.m., and 11 to 12-30 p.m.

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Passing Occurrences

DEATH.

KATRAK—Ratanbai wife of Dr. N. N. Katrak and daughter of the late Mr. Ardeshir Sorabji Camdin. Funeral ceremony at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.) at her residence, junction of Lamington Road and Grant Road.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding,

July 14.

232 The following extract from Cavalry Corps Signal Squadron Daily Orders, Part II dated 21st June 1915 in republished for information.
No. 7301 Corpl. Simmonds and No. 8103 Sergt. Sephton (Bombay Vol. Rifles) are transferred from Signal Squadron on receipt of commission 20th May 1915.
233 Tranfer.—No. 6896 Cadet J. Cazalet is transferred from "K" to "F" Coy. in the rank of Volunteer from this date.

(Sd.) N. B. KINNEAR, Lieut.,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Corps Orders by Lieut-Colonel J. W. Hawes, V.D., Commanding B. V. A.

Colaba, July 13.

727 Leave.—The undermentioned Officer is granted leave for 15 days with effect from 14th instant.—
Lieut-Colonel J. W. Hawes, V. D.
728 Commands—Lieut-Colonel J. W. Hawes, V.D., having proceeded on 15 days leave the command of the Corps devolves on Major E. T. Lambert.
730 Enrolments.—The undermentioned having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to the "E E" Company as stated:—
No. 236 Sapper Medley C. R. from 10-7-15.
No. 237 Sapper Noil J. A. from 12-7-15.

(Sd.) R. C. D. GRAHAM, Cap. R.A.,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

STRING BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Lt.-Colonel T. W. Ronner, V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers will play this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15.

March—The White Czar ..... Lotter
Three Celebrated Hungarian Dances ..... Brahams
Valse—Celtic ..... O'Donnell
Selection—La Fille du Regiment Donizetti
Morceau—Melodie D'Amour ... Engelmann
Melodies from The Girl in the Train ... Fall
Dance—La Kaguette ..... Clerice

THE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION IN BOMBAY.

A meeting of the above Association will be held on Monday, the 19th instant at 6-15 p.m., (S.T.) at St. Xavier's College, when Miss A. M. R. Dobson will deliver an address on "The Effect of the War on Character."

BOMBAY LADIES' BRANCH OF NATIONAL INDIA ASSOCIATION.

A lecture will be given by Prof. Edward A. Parker, M.A. of Wilson College on "The Genius of Robert Browning" at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.), to-day at the residence of Mrs. Hansraj P. Thakersey, Sunder Villa, Pedder Road, kindly lent for the occasion. Purdah arrangements will be made.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Three attacks and one death from plague, and one attack and one death from small-pox occurred in Bombay on Monday. Two of the attacks were reported from Mazagon and one from Worli. There were no cases of cholera. The total mortality from all causes was 46, as compared with 74 of the corresponding day of 1914 and 76 of 1913. The total number of rats caught was 1,645 out of which 14 were found to be plague stricken. A Ward contributed 3 of these latter B Ward 3, C Ward 6, and E Ward 2.

DANGEROUS PRACTICE.

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner held an inquest at the Morgue, yesterday, touching the death of Dadoo Ailoo, a Hindu boy, aged 19 residing at Kamatipura.

On Monday the deceased was riding a cycle, and a friend of his named Kashia, was standing on the back step. At the junction of Gowalia Tank and Tardeo roads the driver of a motor car, which was coming from the opposite direction, blew the horn on seeing the cycle on the wrongside of the road. Kashia jumped off the cycle, which caused the machine to swerve and the left side of the car struck it. The deceased was knocked down and run over and was removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital, where he subsequently succumbed to his injuries. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death and added that the driver of the motor car was not to blame.

A WAR FUND FOR UNITED PROVINCES

A SUGGESTION TO THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, July 13.

The "Indian Daily Telegraph" appeals to the Lieutenant-Governor to call an early meeting of the residents of the United Provinces to start a War Fund. It suggests that fifteen lakhs or £100,000 would not be too high a figure to aim at and the sum could be placed at the disposal of the War Office to be utilised by Lord Kitchener for the purchases of heavy artillery and munitions.

IMPERIAL INDIAN RELIEF FUND.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BRANCH.

The following is the latest statement of subscriptions received towards the above fund:—

Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 36,80,-844-1-10; Subscriptions from Broach District Rs. 9,000; 16th Instalment from Sindh Branch 3,500; 10th Donation from Members of the Bombay Gymkhana, Rs. 500; Asstt. Collector and Staff Customs Preventive Service Rs. 384-1-5; Fateh Mahomed Fakir Mahomed Moonshi on behalf of his Jamat Ahmedabad, Rs. 300; Bantwa Nyadshish, Rs. 125-11-9; Subscriptions from Kalol, Rs. 113-0-4; Subscriptions from Dohad, Rs. 104; Subscriptions from Cama Conclave Rs. 75; 10th Monthly Donation Govt. Central Press, Rs. 68-0-4; Roopsinhji Soorsinhji Esqr., Dholera, Rs. 51; Dr. P. B. Nariman, Zanzibar Rs. 50; Capt. J. L. Eden, Rs. 30; Subscriptions through Dedan Thandar, Rs 25; Subscriptions through Thandar Sankheda Mewas, Rs. 16-13-6 Y. M. Munshi Esq., Rs. 10; and Sums below Rs. 10, Rs. 8-9-9; Total Rs. 36,95,205-6-11.

RAILWAY FATALITIES.

Dr. W. Nunan, the acting Coroner, held an inquest yesterday on the dead body of Parsaram Balkrishna an eighteen years old Hindu boy, who was working as an apprentice in the G.I.P. Ry.'s Carriage and Wagon Department. The deceased after taking tea in a shop, on his way back to the works, tried to cross the railway line, when a light engine ran over him, severing his body in two.

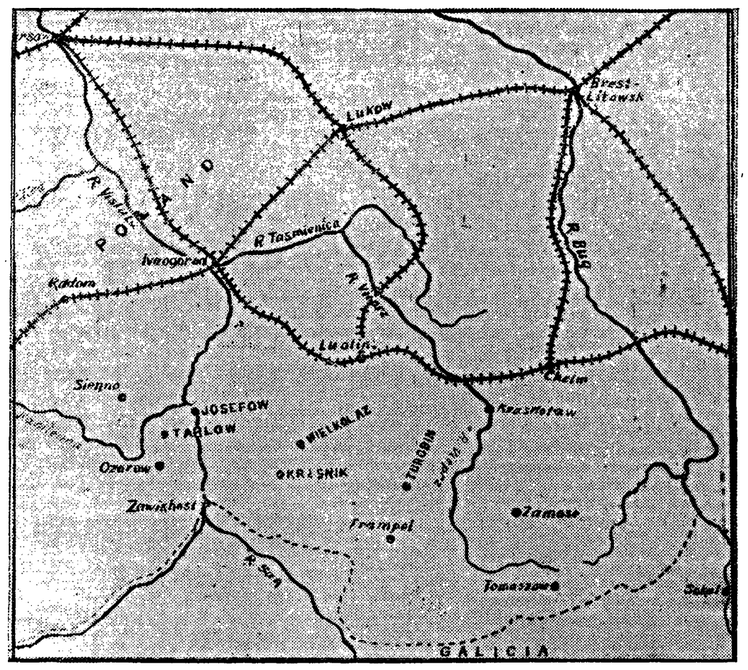
The jury returned a verdict of accident death on the evidence which was placed before them and remarked that the driver could not be blamed for the death of the boy.

The acting Coroner held another inquest on the dead body of a Hindu woman named Yesi, about 50 years old, who was trying to cross the G.I.P. Railway line at Tank Bunder when shunting operations were being carried on.

It was proved that the deceased woman was rather deaf and blind, and the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

Major Webb Bawen, Bedfordshire Regiment, who has been promoted Lieutenant-Colonel in the Royal Flying Corps, a few years ago, held the adjutancy of the Madras Volunteer Guards for some time.

THE RUSSIAN CHECK IN SOUTH-EAST POLAND.



Reproduced from the "Pioneer."

Map of the area of operations showing the advantage enjoyed by the Russians in the matter of railway communications

MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS OF COCAINE.

CONDITIONS OF EXEMPTION FROM CUSTOMS RESTRICTIONS.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, July 13.

The Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry has issued the following Customs Circular dated 9th July:—

The Government of India have decided that the medicinal preparations containing cocaine and other derivatives of the coca plant, which are specified in the list appended to the Circular, shall in future be exempted from Customs and Excise restrictions in the various provinces of India. The principles governing the selection of preparations included in this list, and the conditions which must be satisfied in the case of any medicinal preparation which may be proposed to add to the list, under heads 16, 17 and 18, are as follows:—

(1) All preparations to be exempted should contain not more than 1/16th grain of cocaine hydrochloride, or other derivatives of the coca plant, per tabloid, trochiscum, pastil, solube, enule, lamella or fluid drachm, so intimately blended with other drugs as to render it impossible for such preparations to be used as a source of cocaine.

(2) Every such preparation should be labelled with the manufacturer's name and the amount of cocaine hydrochloride or other derivative of the coca plant contained in it.

No modification of the list may in future be made by a Local Government or Administration without a previous reference to the Government of India. The exemption referred to in paragraph 1 above, will not apply to the import of the preparations mentioned in the list by sea through the post. All these articles will, however, be admissible in future for inland transport by the post.

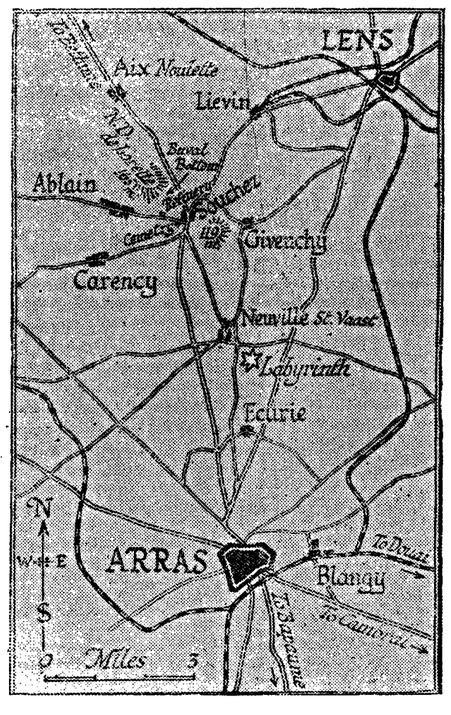
CÆSARISM IN 1915.

M. VANDERVELDE ON FAITH IN VICTORY FOR THE ALLIES.

At an Anglo-Belgian meeting in London during mail week, arranged by the Women's Freedom League, M. Emile Vandervelde, the Belgian Minister of State, said that "whilst in 1815 the Holy Alliance of Governments worked for the restoration of the *ancien régime*, in 1915 the Holy Alliance of peoples is striving for the foundation of a new *régime*. The alliance is fighting for the liberty of Belgium; it is fighting for the freedom of all oppressed nations. It is also fighting for the liberty of individuals. It cannot be doubted that after this war the working men and women who have till now been victims will see the triumph of their rights." But first of all we had to conquer, and in spite of the crisis we were passing through we had, he asserted, every reason to hope for success in the end. The Allies had more ships, more men. They could only be vanquished if the *moral* of those who were fighting for the cause of liberty should prove inferior to that of nations fighting to keep their fetters. "That," he said, "can never be, and will never be."

Wellington won the battle of Waterloo. Then, as now, England was fighting against Cæsarism. Cæsarism in 1815 was called Napoleon. In 1915 it was called William II. The two names were sufficient to mark the difference between the men and the times. Napoleon had entered as victor into every European capital. William II. had neither entered Paris, nor Warsaw, nor even Calais. Napoleon bore in his hand the "Code Civil," the testament of the Revolution. William II.'s only baggage was a Prussian war manual the code of barbarism and assassination. England conquered Napoleon in spite of his genius, and, declared the Belgian Minister, "she will conquer William II. in spite of his Zeppelins and his asphyxiating gases and England's victory will be the victory of liberty in Europe."

THE FIGHT FOR SOUCHEZ.



Since May 9th the French have been fighting for the possession of Lens. The Lorette, Carency and Ablain St. Nazaire positions have all been taken and a desperate struggle is now in progress for the capture of Souchez the last of the four strongholds forming the four corners of a quadilateral figure forming a formidable field fortress the complete possession of which by the French will give them the key to Lens.

IMPERIAL AIRCRAFT FLOTILLA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—May we ask for the courtesy of your columns to make known to the public that his Excellency has received a communication from the Secretary of the Overseas Club, informing him of the movement to create an Imperial Air Craft Flotilla and explaining that he has written to every part of the Empire in the confident hope that all will wish to assist in adding efficiency to this Branch of the National Service, which is operating so successfully in the main theatre of the war.

His Majesty the King-Emperor has signified his Royal approval to the raising of this Fund and Lord Kitchener has expressed his keen interest in the scheme.

In this Presidency the Province of Sind is already raising a fund for this purpose, and his Excellency the Governor of Hongkong has remitted £4,500 for the purchase of two gun mounted 100 H. P. aeroplanes, as a gift from the city of Hongkong.

The matter came before a recent meeting of the Administrative Committee of the Imperial Indian Relief Fund, but as it did not appear to the Committee to be within the scope of that Fund, we have been requested by his Excellency the President to bring the matter to the notice of the citizens of Bombay.

Whilst the Relief Fund must remain, so long as this great war lasts, the main object for which funds are required, we feel that some may wish to come forward to assist this scheme and to enable the City of Bombay to worthily participate with the other great cities of the Empire in this great National Service.

Steps are being taken to bring the matter to the notice of other parts of the Presidency and it is hoped that not only the City of Bombay but the Chiefs and other representative cities and districts will also be represented in the Imperial Air Craft Flotilla.

It is his Excellency's wish to limit the subscription so far as the City of Bombay is concerned to a maximum of £ 4,500, which is the sum required for the purchase of two 100 H. P. gun mounted aeroplanes.

These will both be named after the City.

Mr. R. Aitken, Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bombay, has kindly consented to act as Honorary Treasurer of the Fund, and we would be grateful if you would kindly open a subscription list.

Subscriptions should be paid into the Bank of Bombay for the credit of The City of Bombay Aeroplane Fund.—Yours, etc.

Sd. W. GRAHAM,
(Sd.) FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.
Imperial Indian Relief Fund.

Official and Personal

H. H. The Maharaja of Jodhpur, the Yuvaraja of Mysore, Sir Hugh Daly and Sir Edward Gait have arrived in Simla and are the guests of the Viceroy.

H. H. the Raja of Samthar, K.C.I.E., is now on a short visit to Simla. He will leave for his State on the 16th instant.

A Baroda correspondent wires:—The public here and throughout India will be glad to learn that H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar has been pleased to grant a pension of Rs. 300 per month to Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, who was at one time Dewan of Baroda, in appreciation of his services to the State and the country.

The Secretary of State for India has appointed Sir Murray Hammick, K.C.S.I., to be a member of the Council of India vice Lieut.-Colonel Sir David Barr.

The Hon. Mr. C. H. Harrison, I.C.S., officiating Director-General of Post and Telegraphs, is expected to arrive in Calcutta by the end of this month.

The following are staying at Government House, Ganeshkhind:—The Hon. Sir Basil Scott, the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, the Hon. Mr. W. L. Graham, the Hon. Mr. Hogg, the Hon. Mr. Webb, the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Orr, Sir Narayan Chandavarkar, Mr. and Mrs. Greaves, Mr. Gubbay, Mr. Wittet, and Mr. J. L. Fagan.

Both Mr. R. P. Russell, P. W. D. Secretary to the Government of India, and Colonel Maclagan, P. W. D. Secretary to the Punjab Govrenent, are due to retire from the service in the autumn.

We understand that Rai Bahadur Lala Ramcharan Das of Allahabad has contributed Rs. 25,000 to the Hindu University Fund.

Leaving Trivandrum their Highness the Maharajah and Maharanee of Baroda motored to Cape Camorin.

A Quetta telegram states that Sir T. Ramsay, Agent to the Governor-General has returned to that station much improved in health.

In consequence of the resignation of Major C.J.L. Allanson, the Governor of Madras has appointed Captain W.S.E. Money, A.D.C., to be his Military Secretary and Major A. Mitchell, R.G.A., Adjutant of the Madras Artillery Volunteers to be Commandant and Adjutant of the Body Guard.

POONA GUJARATI STUDENTS' UNION.

This union has began its activities with greater vigour this time. Prof. B. K. Thakore of the Deccan College has been elected Chairman and Mr. S. H. Vasavada of the Agricultural College as honourary Secretary for the current year.

Under the auspices of this union Mr. Ranjitram V. Mehta delivered a lecture in Gujarati on "The Public Life in Gujarat." The Hon. Rao Bahadur Ramanbhai Mahipatram Nilkanth B.A., LL.B., filled the chair. A number of distinguished Gujarati gentlemen were also present at this meeting, among whom Mr Gandhi, the Hon. Mr. Laloobhai Samaldas, C.I.E., were conspicuous. Mrs. Vidyagauri Nilkanth had also graced this occasion. The meeting lasted from 7-30 p.m. to 9 p.m. at the Wadia Amphitheatre, Ferguson College.

SERIOUS SCUFFLE WITH BURGLAR.

POLICEMAN THRICE STABBED.

THREE OTHERS INJURED.

CRIMINAL STILL AT LARGE.

A serious affray took place early yesterday morning between a burglar on the one side and a policeman and three townspeople on the other, resulting in more or less serious injuries to the latter.

It appears that two burglars entered a shop in the Moos Buildings at Grant Road, by cutting a hole into the roof. After committing the theft, they came out, when they were noticed by a passer-by. One of the burglars was carrying a bundle, containing pieces of cloth and embroidery and a small cash box, collectively valued at about Rs. 225. The passer-by, on seeing them coming out of the shop, followed them quietly through Balaram Street and when they reached the Sir J. J. Dharamsala at Foras Road, where there is a police post, he raised an alarm. Police constable Dhondu Narayen, No. 512 E, who was on duty there, arrested the burglar who was carrying the bundle. The latter's accomplice ran away and the first burglar, dropping the bundle, took out a knife and stabbed the policeman over the rigt eye. The policeman staggered back but he would not let the burglar go, who to free himself from his hold, stabbed him on the chest. The constable then fell and the burglar ran away but the sepoy gallantly pursued and succeeded in re-arresting him. The burglar now evidently got quite desperate and again stabbed his captor on the back and side, the wounds this time being quite serious. He thus once more freed himself and ran away but was given chase by a Mahomedan passer-by, named Abdul Succoor Imamudin, an electrician in the Manekji Petit Mill. The electrician ran to the policeman's assistance, when the burglar also dealt him a serious wound just above the heart, and next stabbed two other passers-by named Ismail Abdul and Vithoba Sawalia, who had ran to the constable's assistance. The burglar then jumped over a wall of the Madhavji Dharamsi Mill and escaped once again.

Mr. O. A. Harker, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Superintendent Mayers, Inspectors Smith and Khan Saheb Mahomed Hoosein Taki and Deputy-Inspector Histead, on getting information about the affray, at once repaired to the scene and had the injured persons removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital, where on the condition of the policeman being found serious, his dying deposition was taken by the Fourth Presidency Magistrate. Of the other injured persons, Abdul's condition is also considered to be serious.

The police constable subsequently succumbed to his injuries at the Hospital.

The whereabouts of the two burglars have not yet been traced.

TRAGIC SEQUEL TO FOOTBALL MATCH.

I. F. A. SHIELD TOURNAMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 13.

There was a tragic sequel to Saturday's Football match between the Chinsura Sporting Club and the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry. One of the military full-backs was dazed in a charge with an Indian player of the Chinsura team and left the field for a few minutes, rejoining the play later for few a minutes when he staggered and fell and was carried off the field. News has been received that the player Corporal Bond died yesterday at 9 o'clock.

In the Association Challenge Shield competition on Monday the Wari, an Indian team from Dacca, played the Customs on the latter's ground which was in a heavy and rain-sodden condition, the game ended in a pointless draw in spite of extra fifteen minutes' play.

The West Surreys beat the Sovabazar team, the result being three goals to nil in favour of the military. All the points were scored in the second half of the game.

SIN H LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP TOURNAMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, July 13.

The Sindh Lawn Tennis Championship Tournament will be held at the Karachi Gymkhana commencing on the 23rd August. It will comprise gentlemen's singles, gentlemen's doubles, and ladies' and gentlemen's doubles. The tournament will be open to Indians as well as Europeans.

COIMBATORE CATHOLIC PRIEST JOINS THE FRENCH ARMY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 13.

Among the reservists that left Pondicherry was the Procurator of the Coimbatore Catholic diocese, Rev. Father A. Panet, who was also for a number of years science professor of St. Michael's Institution. He is the fourth priest that has left Coimbatore district to join the French Army.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, July 14, 1915.

THE COUNCIL BUDGET DEBATE.

The whole of the first day's sitting of the Bombay Legislative Council at Poona was taken up with the consideration and debate on the Budget, and it was late in the afternoon, when Lord Willingdon, rose to sum up the discussion during which, as he said, various interesting and important questions had been raised. The most immediately important of these was, of course, the question of developing and organizing industries to replace those ousted by war. Lord Willingdon did well to recognise that a general feeling exists in all parts of the Presidency that Government should take this question into its earnest consideration with a view to taking immediate practical measures. Many Indian members urged the point including Messrs. Godbole, Kamat, Parekh, Rodda, Samarth and Lallubhai Samaldas. The last-named member fittingly brought to the notice of the Council the Resolution on the subject which was unanimously passed only the previous day by the Provincial Conference. While most of the members recommended the appointment of an expert or a Director of Industry, he urged the view of the Conference that a Committee of officials and non-officials would be more useful, as experts can advise only on a particular branch of industry. Lord Willingdon, while expressing his accord with this view, did not give any promise that such a step would be taken by Government but harked back to his own opinion that the initiative in promoting new industries should be taken by the capitalists themselves and that when this was done Government would come forward with its assistance. With all respect, this seems to us a gravely inadequate conception of the duty of Government in this matter.

Another point of interest which elicited much warm discussion was with reference to the provision made in the Budget for a special local allowance to members of the Indian Civil Service in Sindh, the justification of this being the trying climate of Sindh. Dewan Bahadur Godbole was the first to enter his emphatic protest on this question by showing how in the adjoining province of the Punjab, with the same climate, such an allowance is not given. Indian members, one after another, in their speeches gave support to Mr. Godbole, and, though Col. Jackson succeeded in raising a laugh by his speech not only justifying this allowance but demanding that it should be doubled, Mr. Belvi rightly characterised his argument as a desperate one. Mr. Hidayatullah made a good point in this connection by asking why, if the climate as such was really trying, members of the Provincial Council Service who were not the inhabitants of Sindh should be debarred from this privilege. This argument was unanswerable and remained unanswered. Indeed, neither Mr. Carmichael nor any other member from the Government side was able to produce any convincing reason justifying the invidious privilege. A question on which attention was bestowed by most of the members was the contrast between the increase of expenditure in police reorganization and the decrease of expenditure on Education. As Mr. Kamat very ably put it, all recognized the need of retrenchment in view of the financial stringency created by the war, but while, out of a total saving of 51 lakhs, Education and Sanitation had alone to contribute 26 lakhs, the police on the other hand, instead of sharing in the general retrenchment was alloted five lakhs more than the sum spent on it last year. He proposed, therefore, that the Police Department should be kept in a state of suspended animation by postponing the reorganization scheme, especially as the efficiency of the service, according to Government reports, had not suffered. Mr. Belvi put the matter more strongly, when he pointed out that the Department had become top-heavy and that, while the interests of the village police were neglected so that there were more than a thousand villages in the Presidency whose patels have no arms, a large number of useless and unnecessary higher posts are being created. In reply Sir Richard referred to the importance of internal security, especially at the present time, and urged that the police had worked so successfully that it was not found necessary to extend the provisions of the Defence of Realm Act to this Province! Sir Richard Lamb obviously forgot that the greater part of the credit for this happy state of affairs is due to the good sense of the people.

The claims of Education, especially general primary and female education, were strongly urged by the non-official members,—notably Messrs. Godbole, Naik, Sathe, Upasani, Samarth, Rodda, and Ramanbhai. Member after member pointed out that, while the demand for education for girls increases, Government have failed to make adequate provision for it. Messrs. Parekh and Rodda especially deplored the increasing tendency to introduce rural standards, especially in respect of primary education. Mr. Samarth in a very successful maiden speech made a suggestion to remove overcrowding in colleges, urging that Government should make building grants to private colleges. The best official speech,—considered purely as a speech,—was made by Mr. Sharp who, as usual, enlivened the Council, which is apt to be solemn and dull, by his cynically humorous thrusts. But as far as sound argument went, his speech was disappointing. It contained nothing but a series of melancholy admissions with regard to suspension of expenditure on various items of educational activity, whose urgency is admitted by Government themselves. That is a very depressing state of affairs, which cannot be burked or covered over by cynical comments.

THE PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

The decision not to press "controversial" demands at the Provincial Conference was, perhaps, responsible for the diminution of enthusiasm on the second day, but the ordinance of self-denial had its compensating advantage, inasmuch as it made it possible, probably for the first time in the history of the Conference, for many non-controversial problems and grievances of pressing urgency to be given prominence, discussed and ventilated. Except the first two resolutions suggesting the gratitude of the Conference to the Home Government for the extension of Lord Hardinge's viceroyalty and its sorrow at Mr. Gokhale's death, and the ninth Resolution regarding the strengthening of the Congress Organization, all other Resolutions may be divided into two classes. The first of these group themselves into representations to Government in the matter of grievances of the people, —especially the poor,—regarding railways and on coasting steamers and of the need for promoting Industry, Agriculture and Sanitation. Then there were the Resolutions which carried an appeal to the people themselves to do their share of duty in this industrial and agricultural development and especially in spreading the co-operative movement. The first Resolution which came up for consideration was that which related to the grievances of third-class passengers, —a sad subject which has often been discussed in the columns of the "Bombay Chronicle." Mr. Rodda was entrusted with the moving of the Resolution and though he made rather a long speech, he was listened to with deep attention because the subject carried a personal appeal to the majority of the hearers. His comparison of the Railway Companies who made huge profits out of the money of the third-class passengers, with traders who use false weights and measures, was not quite exaggerated; and he made a very good point when he stated that, as now all Railways belong to the State and are only managed for it by the Companies, it was not wrong for the Conference to demand from Government a better supervision in the interests of the third-class passengers. He made the practical suggestion that Government should appoint, as supervisors and guides on railways, local and independent persons who will be responsible to them alone. The next speaker suggested a point which should have been more amplified as it is, not the least important aspect of the question. The grievances of third-class passengers, he said, demanded urgent remedy, because they touched the self-respect of Indians. The Second Resolution urged educated Indians to carry on a vigorous propaganda in favour of the Co-operative movement. Mr. Chitale, who is a worker in the movement, was in charge of the Resolution and he thought that the Co-operative movement affording, as it did, an excellent opportunity to educated Indians to understand the people by working among them, would also make the success of the political organization of the country more certain. Mr. Chitale was inclined to give credit to Government for taking the initiative in introducing the Co-operative movement. But Mr. Lalubhai Samuldas, who followed him, reminded the Conference that the initiative was taken by Sir William Wedderburn with the co-operation of the late Justice Ranade, when they formulated a scheme of village banks which, however, was not acted upon by the then Secretary of State. Mr. Lalubhai, who was a member of the Imperial Committee on Co-operation, whose Report is not yet published, after dwelling on the financial organization of the movement, pointed out how national regeneration depended on the economic security of the people, who, until they were economically free from anxiety, could not be expected to take an adequate interest in the political activity of the country. The last speaker, on this Resolution, excited the greatest enthusiasm. He is the Chairman of the Hadapsar Co-operative Society,—which was organized by Mr. Devdhar, and is considered, as Sir Robert Carlyle once said, a "model society." He spoke in Marathi but his native eloquence was as charming as it was convincing. He gave a most expressive account of the tyranny of the "sowcar," which has ruined many a village in the country and referred to the example set by the women of Hadapsar in bringing deposits of their money and ornaments to the Society.

Sir Narayan re-kindled the enthusiasm by his speech on Lord Hardinge. Sir Narayan most appropriately characterised Lord Hardinge's work when he said that his eloquence was the eloquence of action. But full justice to Lord Hardinge, as he said, could be done only by a later historian. In his speech on the Resolution regarding agricultural organisation, Mr. Kamat offered a very strong argument when he said that, while nearly four crores of rupees were realised as land revenue in this Presidency, only thirteen lakhs were spent in developing and organizing the agricultural industry. In speaking on the important Resolution on Swadeshi industries, Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas pointed out that one of the greatest drawbacks in the matter was that capital in this country is shy, but as, he added, shy it is bound to be, unless the men at the head of the industries are honest and capable enough to run them. Not the least important Resolution of the Conference was that which appealed to all public spirited men in the Presidency to co-operate wholeheartedly in popularizing and organizing the Congress in a manner that would secure unanimity of action as well as the agitation of demands on constitutional lines. The speeches on this Resolution excited the keenest interest and, with a pointed reference to the much rumoured talk of compromise with the Extremest section. Mr. Samarth, who was entrusted with the Resolution, emphasized the unique character of the Congress, a character which is often overlooked. The Congress, as he said, is not a Parliament of opposing parties who compete with each other for enjoyment of power. It is a tabernacle open to all worshippers,—even to sincerely repentent sinners!

Mr. Wadia at the conclusion of the Conference reviewed its work. The Conference, as he said, was a signal success and a notable feature of it was the presence during its sittings of all the principal leaders of the Presidency, except Sir Pherozeshah Mehta and Mr. Wacha. He paid a graceful tribute to the former when he said that it was due to him that the Presidency occupies the position it does. He replied effectively to those critics who consider that since there are Legislative Councils, Conferences such as this, serve no useful purpose. Such an argument is obviously founded on a misconception of the character of these two assemblies. Apart, however, from its other advantages, the gain, of which a marked illustration was given by this Conference itself, is the meeting together of representative Indians from almost every district,—a meeting which cannot but result in increasing co-operation in the service of the country. The Conference was an undoubted success. Misgivings were entertained by some, but fortunately they have proved false. Much of this success was due to the energy and enthusiasm of those who organized the District Congress Committees in various parts of the Presidency. And the lesson which the Conference teaches is that this constructive work should be carried on vigorously, so that in every important town, taluka and district there will exist such Committees actively engaged in giving help and instruction to non-official members of the Legislative Council, and in training the people in all questions which immediately affect them and the country. A welcome innovation was made during this Conference of giving opportunity to representative village people to come forward to express their views, side by side with the educated classes, on the political platform of the country and it may be trusted that this opportunity will be more widely extended in future.

Notes of the Day.

Council Oratory.

A correspondent who was present at the meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council on Monday writes:—Sir Richard Lamb deserved the praise which was bestowed on him for his work as Finance Member by many members in view of his approaching retirement. But the speech he made in reply to the discussion on the Budget was a poor one. An idea of the arguments he used can be obtained from the remark he let fall,—a remark which unconsciously gave away the case for official efficiency and infallibility,—that "when we cannot do a thing, we cannot do it." A disappointing feature of the debate was the failure of Mr. Carmichael as a debater. He seemed to be not quite sure of his arguments and was a little nervous. All this is certainly not promising for one who is soon to take his seat in the Executive Council. From the non-official side Messrs. Kamat, Sathe and Belvi, divided the honour of having made most effective speeches. The first named, especially, has a very attractive delivery while Mr. Belvi has the knack of putting much force in his speech. Mr. Samarth, too, spoke very well. In this connection one cannot but deplore the fact that some of the members inflict on their colleagues, as well as on the public, long and tedious written speeches which are,—to make things worse,—read in a very poor fashion. One cannot understand why in a Legislative Council, whose work can be best and most effectively carried out by good speeches, men should be allowed to enter who cannot speak. It was no wonder that during the time that speeches were being read,—and read badly,—especially during the noon, most of the honourable members either dozed or looked thoroughly bored.

Roumania and the War.

We have heard little of late in regard to the prospects of Roumania's participation in the war. Since the clearance of Galicia by the Austro-Germans began Roumania has been singularly quiescent. Our own views on the subject are well-known to our readers. Roumania will act solely in her own interests and she will not move until it is quite assured on which side those interests lie. It is interesting to note, however, that "The Near East," whose views are worth attention, thinks that there can be no doubt of Roumania's ultimate participation in the war. "At ore time," says "The Near East"

"it seemed probable that the only part which Roumania would be called upon to play would be to occupy provinces which would welcome the advent of her soldiery with open arms. The stage when such views held good quickly passed. Not only was it realised that Roumanian help could be of considerable value to the Allied cause, but in Roumania itself the feeling gained ground that it would be derogatory to the dignity of the nation to take over territory for which it had been unwilling to fight. The time therefore arrived when it became necessary to determine exactly the limits of the territory which Roumania would occupy after the conclusion of a successful war. A divergence of views at once manifested itself. The process of arriving at an agreement was still further protracted by the fact that Italy was also negotiating at the same time with the Powers of the Triple Entente. In Roumania the impression appears to have gained ground that acquiescence on the part of the Triple Entente in Italy's terms would entail acceptance of Roumania's claims. This view, however, was not shared either in Italy or by the three Allied Governments, with the result that Italy's participation in the war found Roumania still in the middle of her negotiations. In spite of the report that the German Emperor contemplates inviting the Roumanian and Bulgarian Premiers to pay him a visit with a view to influencing the attitude of their respective countries towards the war, we prefer to think that Roumania's participation in the war is now only a matter of weeks.

Diplomatist Smugglers.

In this connection it is interesting also to quote the Bucharest correspondent of the same journal who says: "That Roumania's benevolent neutrality is not without its value is shown by the many attempts made by Germany to pass munitions into Turkey through her territory by fair means or foul—but preferably, apparently, the latter!—and, by the way, these have been foiled by the vigilance of the Roumanian Customs authorities." The other day, says the correspondent, a German courier presented himself at the frontier at Giurgevo-Rustchuk with no less than sixteen "diplomatic valises." These interesting valises, having attracted attention by their weight, were opened, and were then found to contain gun fuses, which, naturally, were confiscated. The same day an Austro-Hungarian messenger arrived at the Predeal frontier station with more "diplomatic" packages. These being radio-photographed, proved to contain materials for making asphyxiating bombs, which, of course, were also seized. If any munitions of war have actually been smuggled through Roumania, says the writer, the quantities must have been very small indeed, in view of the precautions taken by the Roumanian authorities.

The Nizam's Postal Department.

Apparently, the Postal Department of the Nizam's Dominions is making satisfactory headway to come in a line with the system in British India. It is news indeed to learn from the Administration Report of the department for the year 1323 Fasli (1913-1914) that the value payable system was newly introduced in the State during the year, facilitating mail order transactions between the city and the mofussil. As is to be expected, this as well as the money order system, which was also introduced in the State recently, are reported to be growing in popularity. The total number of articles of all sorts delivered during the year was 13,693,296 as against 12,684,166, or a million more than in the previous year,—which is an undoubted sign of progress. But still the State is far and away behind the times in comparison with British India. As the total population of the State, according to the last Census Report, is 11,474,000, the rate of articles delivered per head per annum in the State comes to 1.1 only! The Postmaster-General attributes this extremely low rate to the following causes: (1) want of education, (2) deficiency of trade, (3) want of proper road and other facilities for communication between towns and villages and (4) want of feeder railways. To the general backwardness of the State, both departmentally and on the side of the masses, must also be attributed the large number of unclaimed letters in the Dead Letter Office. There were only five cases of theft or misappropriation during the year. The financial working of the department was also highly satisfactory, the total income amounting to Rs. 4,66,065 as against 409,402 in the previous year. The department, on the whole, worked at a loss of only Rs. 27,803 as against Rs. 63,859 in the previous year.

A Useful Cotton Report.

The mercantile community of India should feel indebted to Mr. G. P. Mody for his cleverly devised diagraphic monthly report of the daily fluctuations in the cotton market, which at the same time shows at a glance the prices which were current in any week of the previous year. Useful statistics dealing with raw cotton are also embodied in the diagram, giving statements indicating the estimates of the total outturn, with the sum of net exports and internal consumption, the gross yield, excess and deficiency ending on August 31st. Accurate tables showing the exports of the raw staple to foreign countries are also produced. The diagram is most ingeniously contrived and should occupy a place in every merchant's office as an indispensable reference table on all things pertaining to cotton.

Of Gases.

(*To the enemy, who has given praise to Heaven for the gift of poison.*)

There is a gas your murderers make,
Not such as cleanly chokes the breath,
But dealing, just for cruelty's sake,
A long-drawn agony worse than death;
Nor do you deem it odd
To vaunt its virtues as a gift from God.

And there's a gas, the "laughing" blend
(Although its humour seems remote);
They peg the patient's mouth and send
A soporific down his throat;
And, like a child at dawn,
Waking, he finds a stump or two withdrawn.

Such is the gas your masters' art
Gives you to deaden pain and fear;
They take and prize your jaws apart
When gaping wide for Munich beer,
Press-gag your mouth and nose,
And pump and pump till you are comatose.

Long draughts of strange and windy lies
Down your receptive maw you gulp,
Until the opiate seals your eyes
And Reason gets reduced to pulp;
So well the vapours work,
Like hashish on your torpid friend, the Turk.

But, when you breathe pure air again,
Sore with a sense of something missed,
And want to know who drugged your brain,
I envy not the anæsthetist;
You'll raise a hideous rout
On finding all your wisdom-teeth are out.

O. S. in "Punch."

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

BATTLE NEAR YSER CANAL.

GREAT ACTIVITY IN ARGONNE.

ITALIAN COMMANDER'S STRATEGY.

GERMAN CRUISER KOENIGSBERG DESTROYED

"Eyewitness" with the British Headquarters gives details of the storming of positions which took place a week ago round the Yser Canal.

Experts warn the public against premature jubilation over the recent Russian successes, and point out that the enemy holds a front of a thousand miles, and that his failure on a forty miles section is of isolated importance. It is anticipated that the next German ventures will probably be made in the Baltic provinces, including a direct attack on Warsaw from the West.

A Rome telegram states that General Cadorna's plans are daily becoming clearer. He will not occupy Trieste, which is only a day's march removed and might easily be taken, until he has captured the whole of the Carso mountains whose batteries dominate the city.

The King has telegraphed his congratulations to General Botha and his forces on the success attending their arduous operations

The monitors Severn and Mersey ascended the Rufigi river, and after a six hours' engagement reduced the German cruiser Koenigsberg to a wreck.

Great activity is reported throughout the Argonne on the western front.

BRITISH RED CROSS IN SERVIA.

RETIRED INDIAN CIVILIANS IN CHARGE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 13.

The "Madras Mail" writes:—We learn that Mr. F. C. Parsons (I.C.S., retired) who left Madras last year, has gone to Serbia as administrator of the second British Farmers' Hospital there. He is in charge of 45 doctors, nurses and orderlies who are looking after the tent hispital of 250 beds. Messrs. L. M. Wynch, C.I.E., and A. Y. G. Campbell, C.I.E., are engaged on similar work, one in Serbia and the other at Boulugne as acting Private Secretary to Sir Arthur Lawley, who is the head of the section of the Red Cross Society in France. We also hear that just before he left England Mr. Parsons was offered a commission in the Cambridgeshire Territorial Regiment, but could not accept it as he had made all arrangements to go to Serbia.

RECRUITING CAMPAIGN IN AUSTRALIA.

MELBOURNE, July 12.

6,222 enlisted during the first week of the parliamentary recruiting campaign in Victoria.

SUCCESSFUL STORMING FEAT ON THE YSER.

THE LAST OF THE CRUISER KOENIGSBERG.

THE LAST OF THE KOENIGSBERG.

ATTACKED BY BRITISH MONITORS.

REDUCED TO A TOTAL WRECK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

LONDON, July 12.

The monitors Severn and Mersey, on July 4, ascended the Rufigi River and engaged the cruiser Koenigsberg, aeroplanes directing the fire over the jungle.

After six hours the Koenigsberg was heavily on fire. She continued to fire one gun, but was finally silent.

A fresh attack on July 11 completed her destruction. She is now a total wreck.

Our casualties in both engagements were four killed and six wounded.

After the whereabouts of the Koenigsberg had been indicated by the attack on the Pegasus on September 19th, the Admiralty concentrated fast cruisers in East African waters. A thorough and prolonged search was made and resulted in the Chatham discovering the Koenigsberg hiding in shoal water about six miles up the Rufigi opposite Mafia Island. Owing to her great draft the Chatham was unable to reach the Koenigsberg. The Chatham, however, succeeded in bottling up the Koenigsberg in the Rufigi by the sinking of colliers at the mouth of the river, and then proceeded to bombard her. But owing to the dense palmgrove which intervened, it was impossible to estimate the damage.

The Severn and Mersey are two of the three shallow well-armoured vessels described in the Navy List as gunboats, but known as monitors, the Humber being the third. All three were taken over by Great Britain on August 4th 1914, and were built for the Brazilian Government by Messrs. Vickers, the original names being the Javary, Medeira and Solimoes. They have a displacement of 1260 tons: speed 11½ knots: armament two 6-inch guns, two 4.7 inch howitzers, four 3 pounders, and six rifle-calibre guns.

The Koenigsberg was a protected cruiser of 3,350 tons. Her indicated speed was 23.5 knots and her armament consisted of ten 4-1 in. quick-firers, two machine guns, and two submerged torpedo-tubes. She had done nothing since she battered the helpless Pegasus at Zanzibar on September 19.

MOST DIFFICULT ATTACK.

BRITISH CRUISERS ASSIST.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, July 13.

The Press Bureau states that the position of the Koenigsberg made the attack most difficult and only shallow-draught ships were able to get sufficiently close to engage her effectively. The air craft having accurately located the Koenigsberg, the monitors on July 4th entered the river and opened fire.

The Koenigsberg immediately replied with salvoes from five guns with accuracy and rapidity.

The Mersey was twice hit, one shell killing four and wounding four.

As the Koenigsberg was surrounded by a jungle, the aeroplanes had great difficulty in spotting the fall of the shot.

She was hit five times early in the action but after six hours the aeroplanes reported that her masts were still standing.

A salvo then burst on her and she became heavily afire between masts.

She continued to fire one gun intermittently for a while but during the last part of the engagement she was silent on account either of lack of ammunition or of disablement of her guns.

Although she was not totally destroyed as the result of this engagement she was probably incapacitated.

The task of the monitors was extremely difficult owing to the jungle and the difficulties of accurate spotting but they were assisted by the cruiser Weymouth (in which Vice-Admiral King-Hall flew his flag) which followed them across the bar and engaged the small guns on the banks whilst the cruiser Pioneer engaged guns at the mouth of the river. In order to complete the destruction of the Koenigsberg, Vice-Admiral King-Hall ordered a further attack on July 11th. The ship was reduced to a total wreck in this engagement. Our casualties were only two wounded on board the Mersey.

PROPOSED CHINESE LINE TO AMERICA.

HONOLULU, July 12.

A Chinese merchant who has arrived here and who is proceeding to San Francisco says that he has been commissioned by Chinese capitalists to purchase two liners to form the nucleus of, a subsidised line to America.

Captain W. A. Hagger 125th Infantry, has died from gastritis at Karachi.

BATTLE ON YSER CANAL.

BRILLIANT STORMING FEAT.

GERMAN'S MAD WITH RAGE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, July 12.

"Eye-witness" with the British Headquarters relates that Tuesday's assault eastward of the canal was desirable for certain reasons to wrest part of the German first line. The preparatory bombardment, assisted by the French, was brief, but so effective that the men who stormed the positions sustained very slight casualties.

Some of our artillerymen have been doing great execution at close range, and when the order to charge came, they were overcome with enthusiasm and rushed forward with the successful stormers.

The British instantly began establishing the positions won. The Germans were mad with rage and did not cease artillery and rifle fire all day.

German counter-attacks were smothered by the artillery, while French mortars caught the advancing enemy in the flank. An immense number of grenades were flung and the casualties were considerably increased, but the bulk were not serious. The troops displayed magnificent spirit.

Prisoners included Prussians serving with a Hanoverian regiment.

Further German counter-attacks were defeated as the enemy were unable to face our guns.

Lord Kitchener's recent visit delighted the men who gave the Minister a tremendous ovation.

RENEWED ATTACKS IN ARRAS.

VIOLENT AND VIGOROUS FIGHTING.

LONDON, July 12.

The afternoon Paris communiqué says there was great night activity on the Western front. The Germans renewed their attacks in the battle of Arras.

The enemy, using a great number of asphyxiating projectiles, attacked southward of Souchez at midnight without success, but a second assault at two in the morning enabled the Germans to occupy the cemetery and some portions of the trenches immediately adjacent.

Further south there was fierce grenade fighting, but all positions were maintained. There were also violent cannonades.

The enemy developed a vigorous offensive at Fresnes-en-Woevre, using shells of all calibres. They made several attacks but all were defeated.

Another strong offensive movement in Woevre was thrown back with severe German losses, the French taking prisoners.

GREAT ACTIVITY IN ARGONNE.

ASPHYXIATING SHELLS POURED ON TRENCHES.

PARIS, July 13.

The evening communiqué says the enemy bombarded the trenches in front of Lombaertzyde and Nieuport, and continued to pour asphyxiating shells on our trenches at Carency and Souchez, but a counter-attack regained us a portion of the trenches abandoned on July 11th.

There was great activity througout Argonne. Two German attacks in Bois-le-Pretere were repulsed.

CHASSEURS' HEROISM.

ATTACK CHECKED BY ROLLING ROCKS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 13.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:—

A story is now officially published in Paris of how a company of Chasseurs detached and surrounded during the fighting for the summit of Hilsenfirst in Alsace, held out for four days. On the third day a battalion endeavoured unsuccessfully to relieve them. Food was very scarce and during the night a patrol made a sortie and returned with German tinned meats. Next day their ammunition being exhausted the attack was checked by rolling rocks on the enemy. On the same night the French advanced and the gallant band was relieved.

SIR EDWARD GREY.

LONDON, July 13.

Sir Edward Grey attended the Foreign Office yesterday. He was wearing smoked glasses but his sight has markedly improved.

THE RECENT RUSSIAN SUCCESSES.

WARNING AGAINST PREMATURE JUBILATION.

GERMAN GENERAL'S OPTIMISTIC FORECAST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

PETROGRAD, July 12.

Experts warn the public against premature jubilation over the defeat of the Arch-Duke Joseph, pointing out that the enemy holds a front of a thousand miles, and that his failure on a forty miles section is of isolated importance.

It is anticipated that the next German venture may be made in the Baltic provinces, including possibly a direct attack on Warsaw from the West.

A confidential army order by General Mackensen found during recent fighting says:—

"The recapture of Galicia is merely a trifling prelude to the great drama, the last act of which will be played in the environs of Kieff. If ten months fortification of Galicia by the Russians was destroyed in a month, we must expect even a shorter term to reach the ancient Capital of Russia and permanently occupy her South-Western district."

RUSSIANS OCCUPY PREPARED POSITIONS

PETROGRAD, July 13.

The communiqué says—"The Russians having completed the successful offensive south of Lublin which began on July 5th now occupy prepared positions on the heights on the right bank of the Urjendovka River."

COTTON AND GERMANY,

GOVERNMENT MEASURES SUBSTANTIALLY EFFECTIVE.

LONDON, July 12.

On the motion for adjournment in the House of Commons, Mr. Dalziel urged that cotton should be declared contraband and other members suggested purchasing of the whole American cotton usually sent to neutrals on the understanding that if America sent no other supplies we should send to each neutral the amount required for its industries.

Lord Robert Cecil said that it was impossible to discuss the matter as freely as he would have liked. We had to devise a policy respecting rights of neutrals, safeguarding our own interests and injuring Germany as much as possible. He admitted that the figures of the imports of neutrals were disquieting but all he could say on the subject was that the policy of the Government was to prevent importation of cotton into Germany. The Government still believed that its measures were substantially effective. The suggestion that no cotton should be allowed to go to neutrals which might possibly reach Germany was quite indefensible from the viewpoint of international law and would land us in difficulties. He wished that the purchase suggestion was as simple as it seemed. The arrangement with the Netherlands Oversea Trust should prevent cotton from going to Germany via Holland. If it could be extended to other countries so much the better. If not they must devise some other plan. The declaration that cotton was contraband would not remove the difficulties as regards cotton from America to neutrals. He believed that the present plan of preventing the greater part of cotton from going to Germany would ultimately prevent all. It not, the Government was prepared to consider anything really effective, subject to limitations of justice and international law, for which we were standing in this war.

A DESERTER FROM SINGAPORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, July 12.

The Criminal Investigation Department has received from the Provost Marshal, Singapore, a notification offering equivalent of 200 dollars to any person who arrests and 50 dollars to one who gives information leading to the arrest of Corporal Osman Khan who deserted from the Malay States Guides at Singapore on January 24th last. The names of persons giving information will not be disclosed. The man is alleged to be one of Mansor's confederate and also one of the leaders of recent riots. He is 34 years old, 5 feet 11 inches in height.

ITALIAN PLAN OF CAMPAIGN.

IMPORTANCE OF CARSO MOUNTAINS.

BATTERIES DOMINATE TRIESTE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

ROME, July 12.

General Cadorna's plans are daily becoming clearer. He will not occupy Trieste, which is only a day's march away and might easily be taken, till he has captured the whole of the Carso mountains behind the city.

The pursuit of this plan, although it delays the fulfilment of the chief aspiration of the Italians makes success certain as the Carso batteries dominate Trieste.

The latter, also, can be bombarded by the Austrian fleet, but the occupation of Carso means that Trieste becomes Italian, while the Austrian fleet is then easily checkmated.

It is stated in Rome that the Austrians have been driven out of Tolmino and that the Italian occupation is hourly expected.

SURPRISE ATTACK ON MONTENERO REPULSED.

ROME, July 13.

A communiqué says the Austrians, profiting by a furious storm, attempted a surprise attack at Montenero on Sunday, but were repulsed.

ITALIAN GENERAL CONFERRING WITH GENERAL JOFFRE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 13.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

The "Daily Chronicle's" Turin correspondent says that the visit that General Parro, Asst. Chief of the General Staff, is paying to General Joffre is the absorbing topic of the Italian Press. The "Stampa" says it refers to a plan to assure to the armies of the quadruple alliance the development of a simultaneous striking force enabling all elements to attain the maximum results.

CAPTURE OF GERMAN SUBMARINE.

DECOYED BY NEUTRAL SUPPLY BOAT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, July 13.

A "Pioneer's" special cablegram states:

London 10th July:—The "Giornale D'Italia" relates how a neutral steamer was captured while *en route* to meet and supply a German submarine in the Mediterranean.

The Italian captain took command and kept the appointment, the German surrendered and the submarine was brought to port.

THE SUBMARINE MEDUSA.

It is believed that the Italian submarine Medusa sank an Austrian submarine before she herself was sunk. The diver sent to examine the Medusa found an enemy submarine beside her.

AN OBSTACLE REMOVED.

The "Daily Mail's" Rome correspondent says, five cupolas of Fort Belvedere, one of the chief obstacles to the Italian advance to the Trentino have been put out of action.

KING CONGRATULATES GENL. BOTHA.

ADMIRATION FOR CONDUCT OF CAMPAIGN.

LONDON, July 12.

The King has congratulated General Botha and his forces on the success attending their arduous operations.

The King expresses admiration for the conduct of the campaign which, he says, "is shared by my subjects in all parts of the Empire."

GENERAL BOTHA'S REPLY.

LONDON, July 12.

The Press Bureau states that General Botha has replied to Lord Kitchener cordially thanking him for his congratulations which are highly appreciated by all.

General Botha hopes that "soon my men here will take their share in the greater task of the Empire."

SIR RICHARD LAMB.

PRESENTATION OF PORTRAIT.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S APPRECIATION

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, July 13.

His Excellency the Governor and Lady Willingdon entertained the members of the Legislative Council last evening at a dinner at Ganeshkhind.

After dinner his Excellency in rising to propose the toast of Sir Richard Lamb, the retiring Member of Council, said he wished to express their feeling of regard towards him. Sir Richard was going to leave them in a few weeks after an active service of 35 years' strenuous and devoted work. He took this opportunity of presenting Sir Richard and Lady Lamb with a portrait of Sir Richard done by Mr. Cole, the well-known artist. This was a souvenir presented by the Hon. Mr. Hill, Sir Prabashankar Pattani, the Hon. Mr. Sheppard, the Hon. Mr. Carmichael and himself all of whom, including his wife, were associated with the administration of the Presidency. Of the distinguished career of Sir Richard in this Presidency many of them were aware. They all must have seen him in his many phases. His Excellency was grateful to Sir Richard Lamb for his constant and unfailing loyalty at all times and on all occasions. He was also thankful to him for his sound and steady advice which he had always given to him. His Excellency did feel that on this occasion of all others it was a very satisfactory thing for the Governor to be able to address his chief minister in these particular terms. He should like to thank him for his great influence since he had been the Governor of the Presidency over the arrival of the monsoon which had always produced satisfactory budgets. He added in parenthesis that the same influence would be similarly exercised and his example followed by his successor. On behalf of the company his Excellency assured Sir Richard that when he left these shores he could carry with him their regard about his honour, straightforwardness, fairness and justice in all his dealing with all the people who were in his charge. He left a record of good and admirable work and he would always be remembered by the many people who knew him as having led his whole life as a true Englishman. He sincerely trusted and hoped that he might be spared for many years to enjoy the rest he richly deserved with his wife and family.

His Excellency then asked Lady Willingdon to unveil the portrait.

SIR RICHARD'S THANKS.

Sir Richard Lamb in acknowledging the complement said that he found it very difficult to express his feelings on the present occasion. He wished to express his sincere thanks for the presentation made to him that evening. He did not recollect in the whole course of his service that such unprecedented and unique honour had been done to any of his predecessors in office or to any member of his service. He attributed this to their kindly feelings for him. He appreciated their kindness and he was sure that his wife also reciprocated the same feeling. He was somewhat handicapped by the absence of his wife who was away in England during the greater portion of his term in the Council and was thus deprived of a valuable co-worker. He once more sincerely thanked them for the great honour they had done him.

DUTCH MINISTER AT THE VATICAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

THE HAGUE, July 12.

M. Regoud, member of the First Chamber, has been appointed temporary Minister at the Vatican.

BRITISH VICTORY IN GERMAN SOUTH WEST AFRICA.

REJOICINGS IN BARODA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BARODA, July 12.

On hearing the happy news of the British victory in South Africa, South West German Africa being surrendered unconditionally to General Botha, to celebrate the joy, all public buildings at Mandvi, Lehri Pura Ga[illegible], Market etc., were decorated with flags and buntings.

INDIAN LOAN CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 13.

The Conference on the Indian Loan question sat for three hours this morning in the Finance Department office and it is understood that satisfactory arrangements have been arrived at.

No official communique has been issued as a result of the Conference and whatever decision the members arrived at is being kept a secret.

The Financial Department admit that the result of the meeting was satisfactory, but no public announcement seems likely for a day or two.

BOMBS IN A SUGAR BAG.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 13.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

The "Daily Chronicle's" New York correspondent says that a bag of sugar on board the British cargo boat Kirkoswald from Brooklyn for Marseilles burst revealing a bomb. A search resulted in the discovery of five more bombs. There are many Teutons employed in American sugar factories.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

SECOND DAY'S SITTING.

TRIBUTE TO LORD HARDINGE.

SURVEY BILL PASSED.

SIR IBRAHIM AND PILGRIMS BILL

At yesterday's sitting of the Bombay Legislative Council the Protection of Pilgrims Act Amending Bill and the Survey Bill were passed and the Municipal Act Amending Bill and the Medical Act Amending Bill were referred to Select Committees.

Mr. Rafiuddin Ahmed in moving his Resolution about the extension of Lord Hardinge's term of Viceroyalty, paid a tribute to his Excellency's great services.

Mr. Godbole's Resolution for reduction of interest on takavi loans was postponed for further consideration.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

POONA, July 13.

The Legislative Council resumed its sitting at 11-30 a.m. this morning.

Mr. Shepherd in moving the Second Reading of the Bill to amend the Bombay Protection of Pilgrims Act (1887), said that several gentlemen interested in this matter had sent their reports, which were before them. He suggested that all the proposals of the Select Committee should be accepted on this occasion. There was one verbal alteration in Sub-section 2 of Section 3 of the Bill. They had also inserted a very important addition in Clause 4, the object of which was to make the sale of each ticket at a higher rate than the price intimated to the Protector of Pilgrims an offence, so that the sale of a series of tickets at a higher rate would be punished as a series of offences.

SIR IBRAHIM RAHIMTULLA'S FEARS.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla thought it would have been better if the Hon. Member had given his views, however short, with regard to the suggestions embodied in the Bill. There was not the slighest doubt with regard to the desirability to do something to relieve the hardships entailed on the pilgrims in consequence of the changes of date fixed for the departure of pilgrim ships. The question really at issue was whether the measure, which was now under consideration would have the effect not only of affording relief in the matter of the sailing of the pilgrim ships, but whether this measure would have the effect of controlling the excessive rates of passage money which had come into force since the establishment of quarantine owing to the outbreak of plague. Sir Ibrahim hoped that if the suggestions made in the Minute recorded by him in connection with the Report of the Select Committee, were adopted, it would have the effect of fixing the date of departure and also of controlling the rates of passage money. He apprehended that the Bill now before them would have the effect of creating a monopoly in favour of some big lines, who may have a fleet of steamers going periodically to Jeddah.

ATTEMPT TO CREATE A MONOPOLY.

Sir Ibrahim then referred to the action of Lord Sydenham in wanting to create a monopoly in favour of a certain shipping Company, which had evoked a strong protest. The scheme was finally abandoned. He characterised the fixed date as a cut-throat system, because, said Sir Ibrahim, if once a date was fixed and the vessel was bound to sail on a particular date, the brokers would force the hands of the Company to reduce their rates. Sir Ibrahim referred to a case where the rates had to be reduced from Rs. 80 to Rs. 50 and when the date of sailing approached, the brokers forced the Company to sell tickets for Rs. 25, Rs. 20 and Rs. 15 at the last moment to avoid the vessel sailing with large spaces to let. He also referred to the attitude of the brokers, who took undue advantage in case where a fixed date had been advertised. In view of these facts, it was a matter of serious consideration whether some means should not be adopted, by which full competition may be maintained and the dates of departure of pilgrim ships may become automatically fixed and the rates of passage money may be reasonably controlled. Sir Ibrahim thought that if Government undertook legislation on some such lines as indicated by him, it would be conferring a lasting boon upon the whole class of pilgrims.

Mr. Hogg thought that the object of the present Bill was to prevent the advertisement of cheap rates, or hospitality rates and entice illiterate pilgrims. These pilgrims on coming to Bombay were stranded and, in the interests of their pockets and the health of the city, it was necessary to legislate.

Mr. Graham said that if the Company holding a monopoly increased the rates, it would lead to a diminution of the pilgrim traffic. There was no fear of small companies being eliminated and monopoly being created by increasing the rates. He supported the Bill.

MR. SHEPHERD'S ASSURANCE.

ASSURANCE.

Mr. Sheppard observed that he was glad that there was practically no opposition to the Bill as now drafted. Sir Ibrahim's suggestion would receive due consideration in future if necessary. Pilgrims attracted to Bombay by the low rates and detained in the quarantine camp would give anything to get out of it. They were like a flock of sheep, ready to follow their shepherd. Mr. Sheppard moved the acceptance of the Bill as amended by the Select Committee.

The Council accepted the second reading of the Bill. It was then considered in detail and read the third time and passed.

BILL TO AMEND CITY OF BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT.

REFERRED TO SELECT COMMITTEE.

Sir Prabhashankar Pattani then introduced the Bill Further to Amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act of 1888, and, in doing so, said that this Bill was found necessary to give effect to the suggestions made by Dr. Bently's proposals. The Bill was a Municipal bill and all the proposals had emanated from them. The amendments were intended to give the Corporation certain facilities in the administration of the City. He proposed that it be read the first time and be referred to a Select Committee.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla observed that under Section 301 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act it was said that the compensation paid was excessive. Under the amendment they had now before them they would pay no compensation at all. Under the Section now drafted the person, whose property was acquired, would be paid compensation only if he can prove he could sustained any loss. If it was held that, by the portion of his land being acquired the remaining portion of the land had appreciated in value, he would get nothing. Who was to determine this question, asked Sir Ibrahim. It would lead to litigation. Under the Section as now drafted there was a fear of the owner of a property, those land was acquired, getting no compensation at all.

Mr. N. M. Samarth observed that the principle underlying the section, to which effect had been given by the High Court was that when the Municipality acquired land two points were to be kept in view, viz., the value of the land and the loss and damage caused to the owner. On these two points compensation was to be calculated. The Corporation had complained that this was not reasonable. Mr. Samarth thought that the High Court's decision was correct. The bill does away with the question of the value of the land being considered. It does not award compensation for the land acquired, but wants the owner to show what loss he has suffered by such acquisition. In case where in the opinion of the Corporation the value of the property has appreciated in consequence of such acquisition, no compensation is paid. That is the possible meaning of the amendment, but he could not say whether that intention was to be read into the amendment. Mr. Samarth did not oppose the Bill, the details could be discussed in the Select Committee.

Mr. Orr said that the subject had been fully discussed in the Corporation. When you pay compensation, Mr. Orr observed, you take into consideration not only the loss that the owner has suffered in respect of the particular land but also the betterment of the property. In Bombay he had come across certain conspicuous cases where the property had been greatly appreciated after the Corporation had acquired the frontage and improved the locality. The provisions now before them had been analysed by expert valuers and recommended by them for the acceptance of the Corporation. The principle could not be open to any serious objection. The idea no doubt was that the owner should be grateful for the kindness shown to him by the Corporation in having acquired the land. He does not pay for the benefits he enjoys.

Sir Frederick Sprott said that this was also a question in which the Port Trust was interested as landlords of the Elphinstone estate. He had placed the matter before the Port Trustees. The principle involved was a sound one. The details could be discussed in the Select Committee.

Sir Jamsetjee Jijibhai, Messrs. Webb, Sathe, Rodda and Upasani having spoken, Sir P. Pattani said that the Bill aimed at the modification of a principle already admitted.

BILL REFERRED TO SELECT COMMITTEE.

The Bill was then read the first time and referred to a Select Committee, consisting of Sir Jamsetjee Jijibhai, Messrs. Lalubhai Samaldas, Orr, McBain, Manmohandas Ramji, Samarth, Sir Ebrahim Rahimtulla and Sir Frederick Sprott, with instructions to report by the 15th September 1915.

MEDICAL ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

REFERRED TO SELECT COMMITTEE.

Mr. Sheppard introduced the First Reading of the Bill further to amend the Bombay Medical Act, 1912. The main object of the Bill, as explained by Mr. Sheppard, was to give legislative effect to the proposals made by the Medical Council that, following the practice of Madras and Bengal, the privilege of electing four members to the Medical Council, granted by the Act to the Doctors, Batchelors and Licentiates of Medicine and the Masters, Bachelors and Licentiates of Surgery of the University of Bombay, should be restricted to registered practitioners; (b) that all persons who are registered under the Medical Act and who at present, without the payment of any fee, enjoy similar rights and privileges to those who are registered in Bombay, should be brought on the register free of charge, so to make the register and consequently the electoral roll, which has to be prepared therefrom, as complete as practical; (c) that power should be given to register medical practitioners who possess qualifications of foreign universities of good repute and have practised in the Bombay Presidency prior to the passing of the Bombay Medical Act, but who are debarred from registration on the ground that the institutions from which they obtained their diplomas are not mentioned in the Schedule to the Act.

Clause 2 (1) of the Bill gives effect to the proposal (a) and a part of clause (3) to the proposals (b) and (c). Clause 2 (2) of the Bill is consequential.

PERSONS SUBJECT TO MILITARY LAW.

The remaining proposals in the Bill deal with the case of persons subject to military law. A considerable number of applicants for registration under the Act are subject to this law, but there is no provision in the Act either for refusing registration to or for the removal from the Medical Register of the name of any person who has been convicted either under the Army Act (44 and 45 Vict. C. 58) or under the Indian Army Act, 1911, of an offence, which is also a cognizable offence as defined in the Code of Criminal Procedure (1898). Clause 4 and the latter part of Clause 3 are designed to remove this defect in the Act.

Mr. Sheppard intimated that the Bill would initially have to be referred to a Select Committee.

Mr. Belvi, Mr. Upasani, Dr. De Monte, Mr. Patel, Surgeon-General Lyons, Mr. Kamat, Colonel Jackson, Mr. Paranjpe and Mr. Rodda, referred briefly to the measure and Mr. Sheppard finally said that he was surprised that so little allusion was made to the Bill. He accordingly proposed that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee and the following be appointed to form the Committee:—Col. Jackson, Dr. De Monte, Messrs. Patel, Belvi, Rodda, Rafiuddin, Ahmed and himself, with the provision that the Report of the Committee be submitted before the next meeting of the Council.

The First Reading of the Bill was passed.

SURVEY OF BOMBAY.

BILL PASSED.

Sir Richard Lamb moved the second reading of the Bill to Provide for a Survey of the Town and Island of Bombay, and, in doing so, said that it was laid that the Government, the Corporation and the Port Trust should pay their share. It was necessary for all these bodies that there should be a good survey.

There being no discussion on the Bill as amended by the Select Committee, it was read a second time and the Council proceeded to consider the Bill in detail.

The amendment proposed by Mr. Godbole to delete Clause 9 was withdrawn after some members had spoken for and against it.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla next moved that Clause 10 of the Bill be deleted. This Clause refers to the payment of survey fees by holders of any land surveyed under the Act. Sir Ibrahim pointed out that it was true that such fees were charged in Calcutta, but that was no reason why Bombay should follow suit. He also objected the mode in which it was proposed to collect these fees. He thought that all such increases would finally have to be paid by the tenant and would not come from the pocket of the property holder.

THE GOVERNOR'S REMARKS.

His Excellency the Governor thought that the position taken by Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla not only this morning but also in connection with the Bill before them, was one liable to be misunderstood. The idea running through was that he was upholding the rights of the property holders, or rather he asked them to believe that they were not being treated rightly. He had told us, said his Excellency, that whenever the assessment was increased the landlords increased the rents paid by their tenants and cleared themselves of all responsibility. His Excellency quite admitted that Sir Ibrahim was in a better position to know all about the action of the landlords. His Excellency, however, thought that the property-owners were not so bad as he suggested and he did not believe that they wanted to take advantage of all the benefits available, without wishing to take upon themselves responsibilities consequent on the benefits derived. They would retain this clause in the Bill, and his Excellency was perfectly sure that there would be no outcry from the property-holders.

Sir Richard Lamb having replied, the Bill was read a third time and passed.

LORD HARDINGE'S EXTENSION.

MR. RAFIUDDIN AHMED'S RESOLUTION.

The following motion stood in the name of Mr. Rafiuddin Ahmed:—

"That this Council expresses its deep gratitude to his Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor for extending the term of office of his Excellency Lord Hardinge till March next.

"This Council also offers its grateful thanks to his Excellency the Viceroy for his cheerful response to the call of duty and hopes that the extension granted to him will bring additional blessings to the country."

Mr. Ahmed said:—My Lord, I need no apology in bringing this motion before the Council. Ever since the beginning of this war there has gone forth an unanimous prayer from a thousand platforms from every nook and corner of India, echoed by the princes and press of the country, for the extension of the period of office of his Excellency Lord Hardinge till the end of the war because there has never been a Viceroy who loved India so well and who enjoyed to such a high degree the confidence of the people. Now that our beloved Sovereign has been pleased to grant our prayer it is but meet and proper that this Council, the only representative body of the inhabitants of this Presidency, should express its loyal and grateful thanks to his Imperial Majesty for the kind response to popular opinion as well as put on record its appreciation of the great services of Lord Hardinge to this country and to the Empire.

CONQUERED THEIR HEARTS.

A great English statesman has thus described the duties of a Viceroy:—"It is his duty first and foremost to represent the authority of the King-Emperor whose name in India is both a bond of union and a symbol of power." My Lord, the people of India are by temperament and tradition warmly attached to the Crown and every representative of the King in this country readily commands their highest respect and obedience. But Lord Hardinge has not been content merely with their respect and obedience. He has won their affection, he has conquered their hearts. "Secondly," says the statesman, "the Viceroy should try to remember that the people of India are not the sons of our own race or creed or clime and it is only by regard for their feelings and by respect for their prejudices that we can obtain the acquiescence as well as the submission of the governed." In this connection I may observe that I have always deplored the tendency of some of our politicians to harp too much on the alien nature of the British rule in India, but much would depend upon the British officers themselves to make us forget that we are governed by an alien race. No one has, however, done more than Lord Hardinge to unite the two people together. He has completely identified himself with Indian interests, Indian aspirations and Indian nationality, so much so that if a referendum were to be taken to-day his Excellency would no doubt be elected Viceroy of India for life. His great speech at Madras overflowing with sympathy with the grievances of the Indians in South Africa and his righteous denunciation of their treatment in a portion of his Majesty's own Dominions, will never be forgotten by the present and future generations of the Indian people. His statesmanlike solution of the Cawnpore mosque incident has made him the hero of the great Moslem community.

INDIAN LOYALTY.

The third duty of the Viceroy is to preserve intact and secure from internal convulsion or external inroad the boundaries of the great Imperial Dominion. It is fortunate indeed that we have at the helm of this country at this critical period a statesman of the head and heart of Lord Hardinge. Just before the commencement of the war the loyalty of the Indian people was disputed by some of the influential organs of public opinion in England. This war has silenced the mischief-makers for ever. Lord Hardinge's despatch about the loyalty of India read in the House of Commons has revolutionized Englishmen's feelings towards India and is no little responsible for the change in the angle of vision. It is our universal prayer that he should be allowed to remain in India till the end of the war and should have a voice in the readjustment of the claims of India that would follow. Lord Hardinge has held the scales even between Indians and Europeans, Hindus and Mahomedans, officials and non-officials in this country and though some of his measures have been bitterly distasteful some time to one and some time to another section of the people, his sincerity and impartiality and noble motives have been universally acknowledged. Lord Hardinge has also improved considerably the relations between the Supreme Government and the Local Administrations. This is rather important because we have it on the authority of Lord Curzon that there were times when the Viceroy was not on speaking terms with some of his principal lieutenants.

SOCIAL PROBLEM.

Indians frequently complain that there is too much official and too little friendly intercourse between the rulers and the ruled in India, that there are too many debates and too few dinners between them. The social problem at one time became or threatened to become a serious political danger. Lord Hardinge realised the danger and set himself to remedy the same. He cultivated private friendship and made the best use of the personal elements in his administration and has thus removed a serious source of friction. We must acknowledge with gratitude a similar practice by your Excellency and your distinguished consort for which the people of this Presidency can never be too grateful to you. Lord Hardinge has been Viceroy of India in a most eventful period. He has passed through troublous times and nobody would have blamed him if he had excused himself from remaining in India more than the allotted period. He has never yet recovered from the blow of his would-be assassin. He has had domestic bereavements of the most heart-rending nature. What then is the inducement which has kept him in India? Nothing but a sense of duty towards the Empire and an affectionate regard for India and her people. My Lord, in whatever else the people of India may lack they are never wanting in gratitude and when the proper time comes they will no doubt raise a national memorial to keep his memory green.

His Excellency the Governor supported the resolution which he was sure would be accepted unanimously by the Council.

The resolution was adopted.

INTEREST ON TAKAVI LOANS.

MR. GODBOLE'S PLEA FOR REDUCTION

Dewan Bahadur K. R. Godbole moved the following Resolution:—"This Council recommends that his Excellency the Governor in Council will be pleased to reconsider in the near future the question of interest charged on loans given under the Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883, and reduce the same to the lowest possible figure.

He said:—I may remind the Council that I brought a motion regarding the rate of interest to be charged on takavi advances given for land improvements two years ago in July 1913. It was pointed out by me on that occasion that it was extremely desirable to give as many facilities as practicable to secure the improvement of our agricultural lands, so as to make them more productive and thereby to improve the condition of our agricultural classes. The conversion of "jirait" holdings into "bagait" and the improvement of lands by terracing and levelling must go on rapidly and with this object in view I recommended that the rate of interest on takavi advances for land improvements should be reduced and brought down from 6½ to 4½ per cent. per annum. In the course of the discussion that took place on that occasion the Council came to the conclusion that the Local Government should make no profit on these takavi transactions. The Government of India supply the requisite funds at 3½ per cent. per annum. The Local Government should add to this percentage such a margin as will cover bad debts and the cost of extra establishments required for the administration of the funds. The cultivator should have to pay the rate arrived at after allowing for the above margin. The Finance Member on behalf of Government agreed to the above principle. The actual words used by him were: "Therefore, when the Hon. Sir Pherozshah Mehta says that the rate of interest ought not to be such as to give us a profit, that is a principle which we fully accept. We do not want to make a profit but we do not want to work at a loss."

FIGURES OF PROFIT.

The Financial Member also promised to lay on the Council table figures showing the actual financial results of the raised takavi rate of interest of 6¼ per cent per annum. This information has been furnished in a Government Memorandum. I may tell the Council that the results support my contention regarding reduction of Takavi interest. The takavi interest rate was raised from 5 to 6¼ per cent. in 1909 and since that year the Provincial funds have commenced to profit by takavi transactions. According to figures furnished by the Chief Secretary to Government the net gains from these transactions were: Rs. 6,28,616 in 1909-10, Rs. 6,08,145 in 1910-11; Rs. 3,28,442 in 1912-12 and Rs. 67,868 in 1912-13. From figures contained in the Civil Budget estimate for the year 1915-16 of the Government of Bombay I find further that in 1913-14 the net gains were Rs. 5,57,441 and they are estimated to be Rs. 5,76,000 in 1914-15 and Rs. 4,07,000 in 1915-16. These gains show that the Local Government are making profits from takavi transactions. The rate is therefore capable of reduction and I think Sir that it should be reduced as early as practicable and made as low as practicable. The bad debt allowance should be trifling if the advances are made with proper care and with the safeguards of joint bond system and making advances to economic holders only introduced into the Ahmednagar District by the Collector there. The cost of extra establishment to be entertained for takavi administration should also be moderate. It would appear from the statement accompanying the Chief Secretary's memorandum that in Sind the Collectors can conduct their takavi administration without any extra establishment at all. In the Presidency proper I think, these establishment charges can be kept down somewhat and if these precautions are adopted I think the takavi interest rate can be kept somewhere in the neighbourhood of 4½ per cent. per annum. I might tell the Council while they are deliberating on this question that a progressive Native State in Central India is granting loans from its state banks to its agriculturists on much more favourable terms than what I am asking for in this Presidency. The rates of interest charged by this Native State vary from to 2 to 6 per cent. per annum. The exact rates are 4 per cent. on advances for manures, seeds, etc., 6 per cent. on advances for purchase of bullocks and for tank and well works; and 2 per cent. on advances for agricultural and irrigation machinery such as pumps, etc.

Messrs. Kamat Parekh, Rodda, Lallubhai Samaldass and Belvi supported the Resolution.

A NOBLE OBJECT.

Mr. Carmichael said that Dewan Bahadur Godbale's Resolution advocated a noble object with which they all sympathised. The number of loans made under the Land Improvement Loans Act was large. The reduction of the interest as proposed by Mr. Godbole would involve the entertainment of a special establishment. The establishment they had now to deal with this department was a small one. The calculation of interest at the rate of 6¼ was more convenient. He did not think that it was feasible to reduce the rate to 5 per cent. Since 1903 when the rate was increased to 6¼ the Department had shown a surplus. In fact the surplus amounted to 10 lakhs. These years it was true, were good years, but Government had to take into consideration famine years. Since the last two years Government had altered their famine policy.

Mr. Orr recounted his experience as a Collector and thought that the ryot who took the takavi advances did not always make use of it for the improvement of his land. There was always something behind it. He also thought that very often these advances were lost in some rash enterprises. If the rate of interest charged was fixed at a fairly high pitch the ryot would pause. The Sarkar was dealing more generously with the ryot than the co-operative society of his own village who charged him 50 per cent higher than Government. The rate charged by Government could not be said to be an unreasonable one. At the present juncture however it was not desirable to discuss the question of reducing the rate of interest on these loans.

Mr. Godbole, at this stage intimated his intention to amend the Resolution so that he would leave it to his Excellency the Governor to consider the Resolution at his convenience instead of in the near future as it now stood.

SIR RICHARD LAMB.

Sir Richard Lamb thought that Mr. Godbole would have been well advised had he withdrawn the Resolution instead of amending it in the manner he had done. The Resolution as now amended left it to the Governor's will whether to consider it or not. It would have been better to let the matter alone until the war period was over. They could not now foresee the troubles and inconveniencies caused by the war or what the State of their credit would be after the war. Government were now offering their loans at 4½ per cent. How could they undertake to consider the question of reducing interest, asked Sir Richard Lamb. Government were now fostering the co-operative credit societies and wanted to put them on their legs. It was strange that while shelling money to these societies Mr. Godbole suggested the reducing of interest. He was in favour of increasing the rate of interest to 9 per cent.

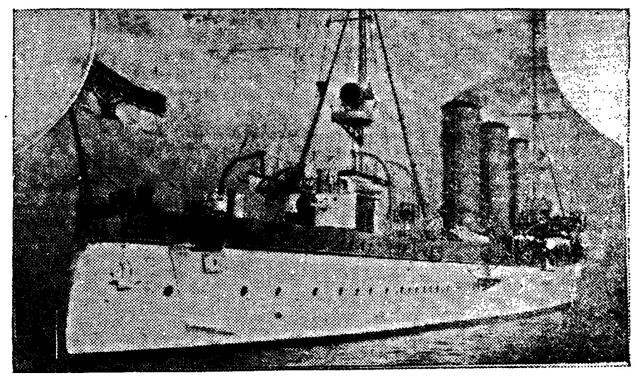
His Excellency the Government then postponed the consideration of this Resolution at some future meeting of the Council.

The Council adjourned to 11-30 to-morrow.

Sir Ebrahim Rahimtulla's resolution regarding the Moslem Residential College at Poona and Mr. V. S. Naik's resolution about Subordinate Courts in Dharwar district were not moved as both the members stated they were informed that the Government was considering these matters.

To-morrow's business will be entirely devoted to the discussion of Mr. Patel's five resolutions on local self-government in the Presidency.

THE GERMAN CRUISER KOENIGSBERG



Which has been destroyed in the Rufigi River in German East Africa by two British monitors

OPHTHALMIC INSTITUTION FOR SIND.

GOVERNMENT APPRECIATION OF MR MOHATA'S DONATION.

A Press Note issued yesterday states:—

The Governor in Council for some time past had under consideration the question of the foundation of a special ophthalmic institution for Sind, the conclusion finally arrived at being that the needs of the province in this respect would best be met if the institution were located at Karachi in conjunction with the local Civil Hospital. While the discussion of the scheme was still proceeding Seth Govardhandas Motilal Mohata of Karachi placed at the disposed of Government a sum of Rs. 50,000 towards the cost of the proposed institution. Plans and estimates are now under preparation and the work will be taken in hand when certain details relating to the scheme are finally settled. In the meanwhile the amount of the donation will be invested in Government securities. In accordance with the wishes of the donor, his name will be permanently connected with the building.

In accepting this generous donation the Governor in Council desires to give public expression to his appreciation of this act of public-spirited liberality on the part of Seth Goverdhandas Motilal Mohata.

DINNER AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

The following guests were present at the dinner at Government House, Ganeshkhind, on Monday night:—

The Hon. Surgeon-General R. W. S. Lyons and Mrs. Lyons, Lieut.-Colonel Francis Haswell, Mr. J. A. Guide, Mr. P. B. Haigh, Major J. F. Whelan, Major R. C. Harbottle and Mrs. Harbot, Major W. Bovet, Major W. A. Dupree, Mrs. Dupree and Miss D. Dupree, Mr. H. N. Allen, Mr. A. F. L. Brayne and Mrs. Brayne, Mr. Muhammad Kadir Shaikh, Captain J. D. Crowdy and Mrs. Crowdy, Captain J. Livesay and Mrs. Livesay, Captain W. P. Bennett and Mrs. Bennett, Captain E. Parbury and Mrs. Parbury, Mr. D. Healy, the Reverend W. A. Sawtell and Mrs. Sawtell, Mr. D. R. Bhandarkar and Mrs. Bhandarkar, Mr. T. Duncan and Mrs. Duncan.

The House Party comprised:—

The Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, the Hon. Mr. J. P. Orr and Mrs. Orr, the Hon. Mr. W. DeP. Webb, the Hon. Capt. W. L. Graham, the Hon. Mr. M. N. Hogg, Mr. Gubbay, Sir Narayan Chandavarkar, Mr. G. Wittet, Mr. H. R. Greaves and Mrs. Greaves, Mr. Fagan, their Excellencies and Staff.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

DEGREE OF LL.D. FOR G.O.M.

DHARWAR COLLEGE SCHEME.

At a meeting of the Senate of the University of Bombay to be held in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall of the University on Friday, the 6th August, Dr. Harold H. Mann will move:—

"That the Senate approves of the recommendation of the Vice-Chancellor and the Syndicate that the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws be conferred on Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji on the ground that he is, in their opinion, by reason of eminent position and attainments, a fit and proper person to receive such a degree."

ARTS COLLEGE AT DHARWAR.

In connection with the Government's letter regarding the proposal to establish an Arts College at Dharwar Sir Narayan Chandavarkar has given notice of his intention to move:—

"That a reply in the following terms be sent to letter No. 1604, dated the 29th May 1915, from the Secretary to the Government of Bombay Educational Department, to the University Registrar:—(1) That the Senate agrees with the representation submitted in the year 1909 by the Hon. Rao Bahadur Shrinivas Konher Rodda on behalf of the inhabitants of the Bombay Karnatic to Government and referred to in paragraph 4 of the letter of Government under reply as "urging the necessity for the establishment at Dharwar of an Arts College" on the ground that "such an institution would relieve the people of the Karnatic of the necessity of sending their sons to Poona or Bombay in search of higher education." (2) That the Senate is of opinion that the establishment of an Arts College in some suitable town of the Bombay Karnatic such as Dharwar will go some way towards affording relief of congestion in the existing Colleges and that the best way of meeting and preventing such congestion is to amplify the number of such institutions in both the Karnatic and other parts of the Presidency. (3) That the Senate is unable to offer any suggestion or opinion on the financial aspects and arrangements of the scheme for the proposed Arts College at Dharwar, those being questions within the knowledge and scope of Government and the Bombay Karnatic public."

The Secretary to the Government in his letter to the Registrar stated:—

"This scheme is estimated to involve an initial expenditure of Rs. 5 to 6 lakhs and a net recurring expenditure of Rs. 43,374 rising to Rs. 68,679 per annum according to the existing rates of pay to Professors, etc., or of Rs. 66,740 rising to Rs. 1,17,429 per annum according to a higher scale of salaries. On the other hand, the amount of the public contributions towards the scheme which have so far been paid into the Government Treasury, together with the interest thereon, is only Rs. 48,000. It will thus be observed that in so far as the terms and conditions on which Government agreed to assist the project postulated the collection locally of a sum sufficient to create the presumption that there was an effective demand for such a college, they are far from having been fulfilled. I am also to remark that an important question of policy is involved in the proposal under reference, inasmuch as it is open to question whether the admitted relief of congestion in the existing colleges can best be effected by establishing an Arts College at Dharwar or by amplifying the number or extending the scope of such institutions in other parts of the Presidency."

The Faculty of Medicine having agreed with Sir Alfred Hopkinson that candidates for the Preliminary Scientific Examination may be allowed to receive instruction in Physics Chemistry and Biology in other colleges than the Grant Medical College which have proper equipment and provide suitable teaching in these subjects, Dr. Sorab K. Nariman will move for the necessary change in the regulations.

B. A. EXAMINATION REGULATIONS.

The following motion stands in Dr. Mackichan's name:—

(i) That the following regulations be *substituted for* regulation No. 40 of the regulations for the B.A. Examination (page 93 of the University Calendar for 1915):—

"Candidates who appear only for the Pass Degree Examination must in order to pass the Examination, obtain at least 30 per cent. of the full marks separately in Compulsory English and in the Optional Group. In Group (*e*) or (*f*) candidates must also obtain at least 30 per cent. of the full marks allotted to the practical examinations taken together.

"Should a candidate, however, not obtain 30 per cent. of the full marks either in Compulsory English or in his Optional Group, he shall be declared to have passed the Examination if, on a review of his marks, a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Examiners present decide that he should pass, provided always that no candidate shall so pass unless he obtain an aggregate of at least 40 per cent. of the total marks obtainable.

"Candidates who appear for the Honours Examination in English, Sanskrit, Latin, Persian, History and Economics or Mental and Moral Philosophy must obtain at least 30 per cent. of the full marks separately in Compulsory English and in the four optional papers (taken together) which they have in common with the candidates for the Pass Examination. Candidates will be declared to have passed with First Class Honours if they obtain not less than 60 per cent. of the total number of marks in all the Honours papers as defined in paragraph 3, regulation 43, of the subject or group in which they appear for Honours, and with Second Class Honours if they obtain not less than 45 per cent. of the total number of marks in all the above papers. Those who obtain less than 45 per cent. but have obtained not less than 30 per cent. in the papers which they have in common with the Pass Examination will be entitled only to the Pass Degree and will be placed in the same list with those who have obtained the Pass Degree.

"Of those candidates who appear for Honours in Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry, or Botany and Zoology, and have obtained not less than 30 per cent. of the full marks in Compulsory English, such as have obtained not less than 60 per cent. in their Honours papers will be declared to have obtained First Class Honours, and such as have obtained not less than 45 per cent. will be declared to have obtained Second Class Honours. Those who obtain less than 45 per cent. will be declared to have obtained a Pass Degree if the Examiners of the Group recommend that the Pass Degree be given. In groups (e) and (f), candidates for Honours, in order to be entitled to Honours, must obtain also not less than 45 per cent. of the full marks in the practical examinations of the group taken together.

"Candidates who appear for Honours may in their application intimate that in the event of their not obtaining Honours they do not wish to be granted a Pass Degree. Such candidates will not be declared to have passed."

(ii) That the following be *added* at the end of the last paragraph of regulation No. 43 (page 94):—

"In Group (e) or (f), for the Pass Examination there will be 75 marks for each paper and 25 for each practical."

(iii) That the altered regulations be brought into operation from the date of their sanction by Government.

SLIPPERY FOOT-PATHS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—We have been reading a lot about the widening of roads and many such things for the safety and convenience of the public.

I have been thinking, meanwhile, of the safety of the pedestrians who walk on the glossy and slippery foot-paths in Bombay. Perhaps, to those who are whirled through motor-cars past these paths they may be looking beautiful, but they are extremely dangerous in the rains for the humble pedestrian. The footh-paths are more decidedly so when they slope to meet the ordinary road.

Some good people are, moreover, careful enough to strew the foot-paths with plantain skins—obviously with the benevolent intention of saving the time of the pedestrian by increasing his velocity. But foolish pedestrians say that these skins mean grave danger. Somehow or other house-builders seem to have taken a fancy to such foot-paths, as if these were only sanctioned. To me it seems that the stone foot-paths are far superior to these glossy cemented skating rinks.

Will some of your worthy readers take it into their heads to do something for the safety of the pedestrian?

In answer to all possible criticism I have only to say "Go to Sandhurst Road or Byculla on a muddy day, and walk with new boots on such foot-paths with an anxious mind occupied with something else."—Yours, etc.

Bombay, July 10. S. L. K.

HISTORICAL FINDS IN TRAVANCORE.

A COPPER PLATE OF THE 9TH CENTURY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

TRIVANDRUM, July 13.

Mr. Gopinath Rao, State Archaeologist of Travancore, has discovered in the archives of Travancore two sets of copper plates, one dating as far back as the 9th century A.D. and dealing wih a grant of Rajasekara, a king hitherto unknown to history. The other set is a record of the period of the reign of Bhaskara Ravi Varma, a name known to scholars through the church plates of Kottayam.

PRIVY COUNCIL STATUS.

POSITION OF SIR E. SPEYER AND SIR E. CASSEL.

Proceedings were begun on June 23, in the King's Bench Divisional Court, London, at the relation of Sir George Makgill, of Yaxley Hall, Eye, in Suffolk, with the view of requiring Sir Edgar Speyer, Bart., and Sir Ernest Cassel, Knight, to show by what authority they claimed to be members of the Privy Council for Great Britain.

Counsel stated that Sir Edgar Speyer was a member of a banking firm with offices at Frankfort, New York, and London. He was the son of Gustav Speyer, of Frankfort, and was born in New York, September 7, 1862. He was not born of English parents. He lived mostly in England as an alien down to 1892. In that year he was naturalised, was created a baronet in 1906, and a Privy Councillor in 1909.

Sir Ernest Cassel was born at Cologne on March 3, 1852, and was the son of Mr. Jacob Cassel, of Cologne—a Prussian. He was created a Knight of one Order and another in 1905 and 1906, and he was sworn a member of the Privy Council and took his place on the board on August 11, 1902.

The Lord Chief Justice granted the order.

EX-SECRETARY OF MOSLEM LEAGUE INTERNED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 13.

It is reported that by order of the Chief Commissioner of North-West Frontier Province, Mr. Abdul Wali Khan was directed on 6th July within seven days to intern himself at Mansehra District, Hazara, and to reside there and not to leave the place until further orders, an allowance of Rs. 50 per mensem being granted him for his expense. Mr. Abdul Wali Khan has at one time been Secretary of the Moslem League, Peshawar, and several years back made a trip to Tripoli and Constantinople.

THE HINDU UNIVERSITY.

MAHARAJA OF DARBHANGA ON SUCCESS OF THE SCHEME.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 13.

Yesterday evening the members of the British Indian Association presented a congratulatory address to the Hon. the Maharaja of Darbhanga on the high distinction of Knight Grand Commander of Indian Empire recently bestowed upon him. The Maharaja of Durbhanga made a lengthy reply, in the course of which referring to the establishment of the Hindu University at Banares, his Highness said:—

"I do not apprehend any difficulty in the passing of the Bill through the Imperial Legislative Council in October next. I must ask you to bear in mind, however, that for the successful attainment of this great ideal we owe an immense debt of gratitude to H. E. the Viceroy and to the Hon. Sir Harcourt Butler. We have collected fifty lakhs of subscriptions already but very much more is needed to acquire the site to construct the buildings, to arrange for stipends, and to enable the University to stand side by side with the other universities in British India. I am confident that the Hindu University will play an important part in the uplifting of our community and its interests ought to be specially dear to every Hindu heart."

THE NEW PROVINCE OF BIHAR.

Referring to the creation of the Bihar Province, the Maharaja of Durbhanga said, that it was a matter of no small regret to him that however justifiable and beneficial the division of the provinces of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa had been from all points of view, it has had the unfortunate effect of creating somewhat of a barrier between them. He sincerely trusted that it will not prevent them from acting in co-operation and harmony with each other in all loyal movements, and in social, political and economic questions which tend to the development of common interests. The landed interest of Bengal and Bihar, he said, had nobly played its part in the past and he felt confident that it would remain true to its unsullied traditions of loyalty to the Crown.

In conclusion, the Maharaja said, "I take it that our interests are identical and I would respectfully suggest to you that the Zamindars of Bengal and Bihar might meet together once a year in a conference for the discussion of matters affecting the common welfare of our community and of the peoples of the presidency and the province."

"RAILWAY GRIEVANCES."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—My best thanks are due to you for publishing a Railway grievance in your issue of the 8th instant. Surely you will be doing a distinct service to the cause of suffering humanity if you will continue to give, as you have been doing, your permission to make use of your valuable columns for the ventilation of Railway and other grievances of a public nature. I have some G. I. P. grievances too as the following correspondence will show and which I hope you will be kind enough to make room for, at your pleasure. On the 15th of June I addressed two separate complaints to the General Traffic Manager of the G. I. P. Railway one of which was as under:—

"Sir,—I wish to draw attention to a very great inconvenience suffered by the third-class passengers at Barsi Road. Formerly the Booking Office was just near the third class waiting room but now it is very far removed from it. From the Waiting Room to the Booking Office is a very long distance as there is no authorized short cut and the overbridge of the B. L. Railway has to be crossed which is a long way off. There is another grievance too, *viz*, there is no shed at all in front of the Booking Window. So the passengers have to keep standing in the scorching heat of the sun in summer and be exposed to rain in the rainy season. So for the convenience of the passengers I would request you to see that a new bridge is constructed connecting the new Booking Office with the Third Class Waiting Room, and a shed is erected in front of the Booking Window to afford protection to passengers from heat and rain."

Another Railway grievance brought to the notice of the same authority by a letter runs as follows:

"Sir,—Between Carabgaon and Shahabad what I have often marked is that Passenger Trains overshoot the platforms for the watering convenience of engines. At night time it is very difficult for passengers to get down from or get into carriage that thus overshoots the platforms. Generally there is no light outside and the foot-board is too high up from the ground. A good many tumble down and get injured and all this solely for the purpose of avoiding detaching and ataching of engines!! This is certainly most undesirable. So hoping you will be kind enough to order all drivers never to allow their trains to overshoot,—I remain etc."

Both these independent complaints addressed on the same date have been separately acknowledged by the D. T. M. on different dates. But what the Company has actually done in the matter or what it proposes to do I know nothing about as yet.—Yours, etc.

V. G. JAWADEKAR.

Amalner, Khandesh, July 9.

HON. MR. GHUZNAVI'S PROPERTIES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 12.

At the High Court to-day before Mr. Justice Chaudhuri, Mr. Avetoon applied on behalf of the National Bank of India for an order on the Hon. Mr. Ghuznavi to appear before his Lordship on such date as his Lordship thought proper, to be examined concerning his properties.

Counsel said that a suit was instituted by the Bank against the Hon. Mr. Ghuznavi in which a decree was granted by his Lordship.

Counsel now wanted the Hon. Mr. Ghuznavi to be examined orally on the following points:—What means he has to satisfy the decree? What debts are owing to him and what properties he has?

His Lordship said that he would issue an order on Mr. Avetoon filing an affidavit giving particulars regarding the sources of his information.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

MADRAS OPINIONS ON QUESTION OF REUNION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 13.

The Indian papers in commenting on Bombay Provincial Conference discusses the question of compromise between the extremists and moderates.

The "New India" writes:—It is supremely necessary at this time that the national party should present an undivided front before the world in order that a clear and definite scheme for self-government may be placed before the British nation and be thoroughly discussed before the war comes to an end. It is then, as Mr. Bonar Law pointed out, that the metal will be red-hot and then it can be hammered into the desired shape.

The "Hindu" says:—The crude and almost irresponsible fashion in which this important question has been dealt with by the principal spokesmen of the present Conference is not of good augury for the prospect of an united national congress in the forthcoming session at Bombay. This is much to be regretted, we hope wiser counsels will yet prevail to secure the reunion of the two sections and to make the session a real symbol of national unity and a solid exponent of national opinion and aspiration.

The "Indian Patriot" writes:—"However desirable it may be that both the parties must unite, the union cannot be accomplished on the conditions proposed by the extreme party without a great shock to the prestige of the Congress. It is sure to forfeit the respect and confidence of the vast bulk of people, of the most influential classes, of princes and nobles, of all who have a large stake in the country."

FAMINE IN EASTERN BENGAL.

LARGELY DUE TO CONDITIONS BROUGHT ABOUT BY WAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 13.

Although famine is particularly acute in Noakhali and Tipperah districts, there is more or less distress almost in every district in Eastern Bengal. Tales of distress are reaching here form Barisal, Pabna, Mymensingh and other eastern districts.

The distress is to a large extent due to conditions brought about by the war and a suggestion is made that the Imperial War Relief Fund should contribute a substantial sum towards the mitigation of the distress. It has already paid two thousand rupees for relief purposes at Tipperah and Noakhali.

If the export of jute is suspended, it is feared it will aggravate the general situation. Pathetic tales of distress and deaths from starvation are reported to the authorities by secretaries of the relief funds in Tipperah and both the Government and the people are trying their best to cope with the situation.

INDIAN PRISONERS IN GERMAN HANDS.

QUESTION IN PARLIAMENT.

Sir J. D. Rees asked the Secretary of State for India on June 17, if he could give the House any information regarding the manner in which Indian soldier prisoners were treated by the Germans, where they were imprisoned, and whether he had any official information to the effect that no quarter was given to Indian soldiers on the battlefield.

Mr. Chamberlain: I would refer my hon. friend to Lord Crewe's speech in the House of Lords on May 18 last and the information contained in Parliamentary Paper Cd. 7861, No. 2, Enclosure 2 (5). The question of obtaining improvements in the treatment of Indian prisoners of war in Germany is now under consideration in consultation with the Prisoners of War Help Committee. I have no information as regards the second part of the question.

Sir J. D. Rees: Is the right hon. gentleman aware that it has been alleged and published in India and that it has caused considerable feeling there?

Mr. Chamberlain: I have seen statements to that effect, but I have no information that is really trustworthy, and I doubt the accuracy of those statements.

Colonel Yate: Has the right hon. gentleman heard of a case where, on a trench being taken by an Indian regiment, they found two sepoys hanging from a tree in a German trench?

Mr. Chamberlain: No, I have not heard of that particular case. Of course, we have all heard of cases of reported outrageous treatment of our fellow-subjects, both natives of this country and natives of India. I have no information that a distinction is being made to the disadvantage of Indian prisoners.

NATIONALIST REBUKED.

MR. BONAR LAW'S COMMERCIAL RECORD

Mr. Ginnell (Nationalist) asked in the House of Commons on June 24, whether any member of his Majesty's Government held until recently a financial interest in the firm of William Jackson, of Glasgow, recently convicted of trading with the enemy?

Mr. Bonar Law said that as the question referred to him perhaps he had better answer it. He was for many years a member of the firm, but when he entered the House of Commons in 1900 he had to choose between business and politics, and he gave up business absolutely. Since then, for more than thirteen years, he had had no control over the business or knowledge of the way it was conducted, and although he had put money on deposit with them at a fixed rate of interest he had no share, direct or indirect, in the profits or losses of the company. ("Hear, hear.")

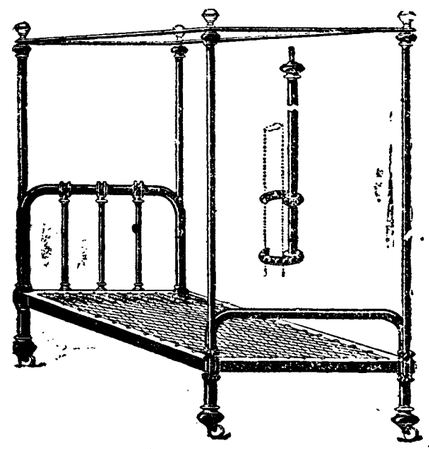
Sir A. Markham: Will an inquiry be made into the state of mind of the hon. member who asks such questions?

THE HOUSE FOR BEDSTEADS

Economy will be the rule in Thousands of Homes in 1915 and many luxuries dispensed with.

NECESSARIES must of course be procured and to all seeking **BEDSTEADS** at a very moderate cost we would recommend those SHEWN BELOW,

"NEW GUINEA" BEDSTEAD.



THE "NEW GUINEA" BED.

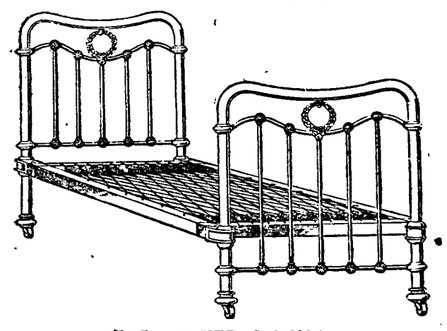
The best combination Bedstead in India. The angle Iron sides are 1¾ inch by 1¾ inch and of stout steel.

Mattress of steel wire galvanized to prevent rust. Fixed with 12 coil springs.

Is very rigid and stands 19½ inches from the ground without mosquito fittings. PRICE Rs. 17-8.

Complete with Mosquito Fittings, Price Rs. 24-12.

THE "WHITE SPRING."

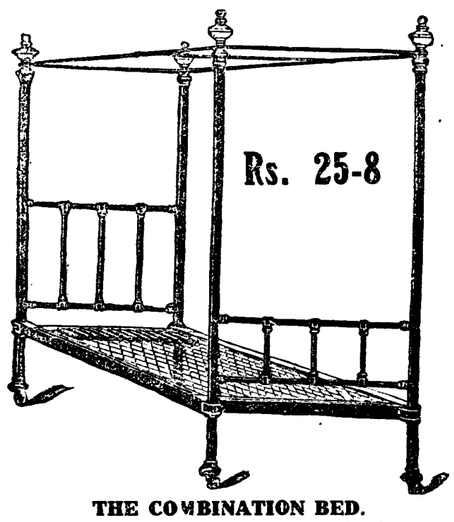


THE "WHITE SPRING."

Exact to illustration, a neatly finished Bedstead in white enamel, fitted with galvanised steel mattress, has 12 coil springs at each end. Size 6½ by 3 feet. Rs. 33-8.

Mosquito Fittings for this Bed. Price Rs. 10-0 per Set.

THE COMBINATION BEDSTEAD.

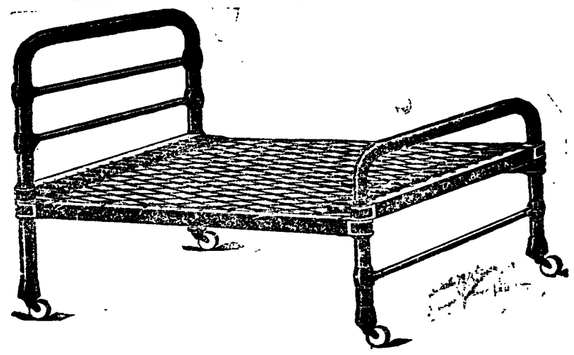


THE COMBINATION BED.

Strong four-post as sketch, one inch pillars. Galvanized mesh mattress with 14 springs, enamelled black with brass knobs.

Single Bed Size: 6½ by 3 feet. Price, Rs. 25-8 each.

THE "LAWSON TAIT" BEDSTEAD.



"LAWSON TAIT" BEDSTEAD.

The makers of the "Lawson Tait" guarantee 14 years' satisfactory wear. We have supplied thousands to Railways, P.W.D., etc., during the past twelve years.

Size: 6½ by 3 feet. Price, Rs. 29-8.

Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co Ltd

DRAPERS OUTFITTERS

The Arcade BOMBAY.

LAW INTELLIGENCE

HIGH COURT.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

ALLAGED CHEATING.

COMPANY MANAGER CHARGED

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

KING-EMPEROR v. HENRY EDWARD STANTON.

The accused in this case was charged with cheating in respect of two trust-receipts dated the 13th and 25th July, that having by false representations made in these receipts induced the Russo-Asiastic Bank to make advances to him of Rs. 12,000 and Rs. 15,000 and of criminal breach of trust with regard to goods mentioned in the trust receipts which he held in trust for the Russo-Asiastic Bank and handed over the same with the relative documents to somebody else, thus causing wrongful loss to the Russo-Asiastic Bank.

Mr. Weldon appeared for the Crown.

Mr. Binning with Mr. H. S. Captain appeared for the accused instructed by Messrs. Rustamjee and Ginwala.

Mr. Weldon in the course of his opening to the jury, said that from 1911 the accused was the manager of the firm of Messrs. B. S. Lloyd & Co. They had appointed Chunilal Sakarchand as factory mukadam, etc. Chunilal had a godown and in this godown rented by Lloyd & Co., the goods of the firm were kept and Chunilal advanced large sums on them. The business of Chunilal was not only to store the goods but to clean, re-sack and cart the goods. All throughout the mukadam kept the keys in his possession a godown-keeper handing the keys to Chunilal Sakarchand every night.

In 1911 Lloyd & Co. opened business with the Russo-Asiastic Bank and the advances he got from the bank were used among other things to pay off the advances made by Chunilal Sakarchand. The learned counsel stated the course of business between Lloyd & Co and the bank. Lloyd & Co. had to get advances and to give security. The manager of Lloyd & Co went to the bank and wanted a commission to overdraw. He offered security of goods, seeds, nuts, etc. in his possession and agreed to hold these in trust for the bank. The document, in which the terms of the agreement were embodied, were called Trust-receipts. The learned counsel then referred to the form in which the trust-deed was passed. Shortly the bank advanced monies on representations made in this document that Lloyd & Co. had the goods in their possession or control ("goods in course of shipment" were the words understood to mean this)—that they would hold it in trust for the bank and that the shipping documents relative to the goods would be handed over to the bank. When Stanton signed the form continued the learned counsel, the bank would allow an overdraft to the value of the goods not to the full value, as a certain percentage for margin was deducted. It was open to Lloyd & Co. to get the trust receipts cancelled or getting them back by payment in cash, or to hand over the bills of lading or by the bank buying a sterling draft, which is credited in London by Lloyd & Co and the current account of Lloyd & Co. would be wiped out to the amount of the bill. But, it was not true said the learned counsel, that other documents representing goods other than the specified goods, were accepted by the bank as a security in substitution for the original trust receipts. The accused had not done either of the three things. There were also promisory notes passed by the accused for the amounts advanced but these notes added nothing to the security of the trust receipts.

ACCUSED'S INDEBTEDNESS TO CHUNILAL.

The learned counsel then referred to the account of the accused's firm with Chunilal Sakarchand, which showed that the accused was heavily indebted to Chunilal for advances made by Chunilal against the goods and these goods being in Chunilal's possession he had a lien on the goods for the same. The accused was also heavily indebted to the Eastern Bank, with which he was under advances on the same terms as the Russo-Asiastic Bark. In short, Lloyd & Co.'s total indebtedness on 13th July 1914, the date of the first receipt bill, was Rs. 160,000 while the total value of the goods as Rs. 50,000 while on July 25th 1914 the total liability was Rs. 151,000 and the value of the goods Rs. 25,000. Shortly, the accused had made false representations that he was in possession or control of the goods on which the bank made advances to him.

MANAGER OF RUSSO-ASIASTIC BANK EXAMINED.

Mr. J. B. Adamson, the manager of the Bombay branch of the Russo-Asiastic Bank was the first witness called: He said:—I am the manager of the Russo-Asiastic Bank since 13th July 1911. The manager of B. S. Lloyd & Co. came to me and expressed his desire to do business. He wanted to open an overdraft account with the bank on security of goods, according to certain terms. I, therefore, wrote to my head office for permission who advised me to allow credit to the extent of Rs. 50,000 and to buy exchange bills to the extent of £10,000. The monies were advanced to the accused to pay for the purchase of produce and he was to be allowed an overdraft in his account against it. He hypothicated the goods to the bank as security and undertook to hand over the shipping documents. The trust transaction that the bank did under a trust receipt was in October 1911. It was a poppy-seed transaction. The accused also did sterling bill business with the bank till 1914. On 13th July, the accused executed this trust receipt. He also executed a promissory note on that day. He did not regard the promissory note as a security in itself. The bank did not give trust receipt facilities to all customers when advancing money. The bank would give such facilities to a firm of good standing. This trust receipt was one of a series of transaction I had with the accused. Then the matter was first introduced from conversation I had with the accused. The result of my recollection of this conversation is that the goods were in the godown rented by B. Lloyd & Co. and under their control. And I was absolutely under the belief that the goods were in Lloyd godown and under their control. Of course I knew that some of the goods may be in course of shipment, in transit from the godown to the docks. If I had known that the goods, subject matter of these trust receipts, were in the godown of Chunilal Sakarchand and that Chunilal claimed a lien on those goods, I would not have made the advances.

I knew that Lloyd & Co. had a mukadam but I did not know that the mukadam was financing their business.

Mr. Weldon tendered the form of the trust receipt, document executed in favour of the Eastern Bank. The Court held that it was irrelevant and rejected it.

The current account of Lloyd & Co. with the bank was then shown to the witness. Looking at it, witness said:—The whole amount of overdraft Rs. 12,000 was drawn on the 13th and 14th of July, except a hundred rupees. The trust receipt with regard to the shipment no ship was mentioned, because it was not necessary. The bills of lading with regard to those goods were to be handed by the following mail, but I received none. In an interview with him after the war broke out, I asked him that the shipment of goods mentioned in trust receipt should be made as soon as possible. I could not ask for bills of lading because I knew that there were difficulties in the way of getting freight and also in respect of immense war risks etc. In several conversations I had with him I suggested to him the reselling of goods in Bombay. He pointed that the market was very bad and it would entail great loss and I accepted that as a perfectly reasonable objection. The conversation referred to the particular goods named in the two trust receipts and not any goods. Under the second receipt of 23rd July I allowed the accused to overdraw Rs. 15,000 on the security of 200 tons of cotton seed. I did not get any bills of lading in respect of the second receipt also. Nor did I get control of the produce in either of these receipts. The conversations between accused and myself must have extended over a month and began either in September or October 1914. I had conversations with the accused in respect of these goods. On one occasion accused telephoned to me that he was shipping some goods belonging to me. I asked if he had insured these goods against war risks and he said, No. On that I told him not to ship, as I preferred to have my security where I could get hold of it.

ACCUSED FIRM IN BOMBAY ADJUDICATED INSOLVENT.

On 30th November, the accused came and informed me that his firm in London had become insolvent and I got the Bombay firm adjudicated insolvent on 2nd of December, because he informed me that there was a possiblity of the mukadam removing the goods and my adjudicating him was perfectly friendly, so that the official assignee would put his seal on the godown and secure the goods. In November 1914 prior to his bankruptcy, that is on 30th November 1914, the accused had never informed me that the goods mentioned in trust receipts were not in his possession or control and prior to, 30th November I was never informed by the accused or by anybody that my goods had been shipped &c. The bills of lading had been handed over to somebody else.

Mr. Binning here said that he disputed this.

It is not true said the witness, that the accused was entitled to substitute gods in place of those mentioned in the trust receipts. He could not do so without my consent and he never asked me to allow him to substitute other goods in place of those mentioned in the trust receipts. The overdraft could be worked off by handing shipping documents in respect of goods or by paying cash or equivalent of cash. By equivalent, I mean he would draw a bill on his London firm covered by shipping documents relating to other goods. I would take that bill and credit his current account with the equivalent of the amount mentioned in the bill and then return his trust receipt. On 30th November when the accused came to me and told me that his firm had failed, he appeared to be in much trouble. I said I was very sorry as he would lose his billet and I expressed satisfaction that my bank was secure. It was than that he said things which led me to believe that he was anticipating some trouble with his mucadam, which would jeopardise my security. That was why I put him in insolvency. Mr. Baines was at the time and is now the acting accountant of the Russo Asiastic Bank. I told Mr. Baines to go round and call on Mr. Stanton and get some reasonable information as to the state of affairs and Mr. Baines made a verbal report to me after seeing Stanton.

Mr. Weldon:—The accused stated that the trust receipts were formal documents and did not represent the true state of affairs: Is that true?

The witness:—Well, he may say what he likes. The trust receipts show the true transaction between the accused and my bank. If the accused says that 90 tons of rape seeds were set apart for me in the godown, all I say is that I should like to have them. To the best of my recollection he never said to me at any time, that he had set apart 90 tons of rape seed for me. If I had reason to believe that any of the material statements made in the trust, receipts were not true, I would not have made the advances. The advances I made were to go towards the payments of the goods.

Cross-examined by Mr. Binning, witness said: This account was opened to assist Lloyd & Co. by financing them in part of their operations. From beginning to end generally the account was always overdrawn. In the trust receipt, by the words "against the shipment" I understand that he has goods ready to be shipped, but they do not necessarily mean that goods are in the course of shipment. I don't know whether the marks put on trust receipts were marks put on all the goods. I don't suggest that any contract of shipment or freight were made. Sometimes we did not get the bills of lading for three weeks or possibly later. We generally expect them in a fortnight. I am not prepared to swear that more often it was not three weeks or more. By "course of shipment" I understand that the goods are in the godown, probably to be cleaned, bagged and weighed, etc. till they are shipped. "In course of shipment" would not include goods coming on rail from upcountry, because then we would require a railway receipt. This arrangement does not mean that I am authorised to lend upto Rs. 50,000 to B. S. Lloyd & Co upon their undertaking to hand me the shipping documents for a shipment of about that value or more for any other goods.

Continuing, witness said:—This case has aroused considerable interest in banking circles. I call these documents trust receipts. I have not heard them called shipping liens. It does not matter a penny to me that other goods of the same value is substituted in place of the goods mentioned in the trust receipts. I really don't know that 87 p. c. of the transactions in my bank are done in the same way. It was not brought to my notice. If it was done I won't say that I would have objected to it so long as the goods were of the same value.

Q.—You say that the goods must actually be in the godown or on their way to the steamer. Well if they were not paid for they would not be on the way to the steamer.

A.—They might be if the mucadam trusted him.

VITAL PART OF THE CONTRACT.

The witness continued:—The vital part of the contract between me and the accused was that either the accused had the control or could get control of the goods.

The accused's firm was the only firm which did business with trust receipts with the Bombay branch of our bank with respect to export shipment. As a rule I initial the trust receipt. I have not initialled either of the two trust receipts. I don't keep the books.

Until August 1st I had no reason to believe Lyod and Co. were otherwise than perfectly solvent. In the ordinary course this letter of lien (dated 13th July) ought to have been satisfied by shipping documents about the middle of August and the other receipt (23rd July) by the end of August. At this time the war broke out. It is not my impression now that Lloyd & Co. were in a position to satisfy all the claims and lien of my bank, the Comptoir Bank and the Eastern Bank, if called upon to do so on the first of August. At that date I believed they could. Shortly after war broke out my own branch was temporarily in difficulties. I have no recollection telling Mr. Stanton not to ship goods on my accounts but I can't swear that I did not. I may have said something to that effect in a modified way that is to say till he could get war risks or wait till the risk was less. I may have mentioned something about moratorium in London. I have no recollections. The war risks went up and down with the Emden. Apart from risk it was very difficult to get ships. Till November and December there was great difficulty in getting ships. I may have talked with accused 4 or 5 times between 1st of August and 30th of November. I remember that I got bills worth £1,240 covering 200 tons linseed shipped in the s. s. Lindenfels on the 18th of July. I don't know what letters of lien were cancelled against these documents.

The Lindenfels never reached its destination. The bills were dishonoured and documents came back. B. S. Lloyd's in London dishonoured the bills. I handed the documents back to Stanton on 9th October in order to get to land the goods on my account, with the idea of reshipping. Subsequently he reshipped the goods and I got the documents again. I am not prepared to swear that in August, September October and November, the accused did not say to me "I am keeping rapeseed for you." If he did say so, it would not have conveyed to my mind that he was referring to substitution goods, because trust receipts were not before me and I did not remember what was mentioned in the trust receipt. Roughly I knew that he had overdrawn to the extent of about Rs. 27,000. I can swear to the best of my knowledge and belief that I never asked him "By the bye, what stuff are you hording for me?" and I don't see why I should ask such a question.

A JOINT CONSULTATION WITH COUNSEL

After the adjudication, myself the Eastern Bank and the Comptoir Bank took counsel's opinion as to taking criminal proceedings against the accused. As a result I made a complaint to the Commissioner of Police. I signed it for myself and the other two banks. Mr. Tennant was attending our case. On Saturday, following the Friday we got counsel's opinion. Iwas sent for by Mr. Tenant and told that the accused was going home. He advised me that he ought to stopped. This complaint was drawn up with as much speed as possible signed by me, as then I left to my solicitors to be filed.

OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE'S SEALS BROKEN.

Continuing witness said:—The Official Assignee's seal was put on the accused's goods in Chunilal's godown. Nagindhand partner of Chunilal Sakarchand broke the Official Assignee's seals and took possession of the goods and we thought that a man who had the temerity to do that, must have a good title to the goods and so I did not prosecute him for it.

On 13th July the closing balance in favour of the bank against Lloyd and Co. was Rs. 48,912-0-2 and on 25th July Rs. 22,327-10-4 purchased certain sterling drafts for him at a fixed exchange price. He would contract to deliver a certain number of bills at a certain rate of exchange. The overdraft business was quite independent of this. This was an additional inducement for giving him the draft business if he had not given the bills.

My own opinion is that it was not the war which smashed the Bombay firm of Lloyds but the outbreak of war brought about circumstances which exposed the state of its insolvency. I think it was insolvent in March, 1914. I can't say that but for the war accused could have given to me the shipping documents with regard to the goods.

The witness was then re-examined by Mr. Weldon.

The Sessions adjourned to 11-30 a.m. to-day.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

SUIT FOR DECLARATION OF TITLE

CASE SETTLED.

(Before Mr. Justice Beaman.)

KRISHNABAI, WIFE OF NARAYEN NATHOO MAHTRE, v. NAGOOBAI, WIDOW OF DADOO THAKOOR GIWAN AND WAMAN NARAYEN.

This was a suit filed by the plaintiff for a declaration that she was entitled to the income of the estate of Ziloo Thakur until she completed the age of 18 years and that she was entitled to the "corpus" on completing that age; for an order against the defendant to render an account of the administration of the estate; for construction of the will and ascertainment of the plaintiff's rights therein.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar with Mr. N. W. Pradhan appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Bhandarkar with Mr. Dhurandhar appeared for the first defendant.

Mr. V. S. Bhandarkar with Mr. R. D. Wadia appeared for the second defendant.

Briefly the facts which gave rise to this suit are as follows:—

One Ziloo Laxman Thakoor an "agre" inhabitant, died on 28th February 1899 having previously made a will on the 28th August 1889. He left him surviving his son Namdev, his daughter the first defendant and two grand daughters named Krishnabai (the plaintiff) and Kashibai, wife of the second defendant Waman Narayen.

By his will he appointed the first defendant (his daughter) as executrix and directed that in the event of the death of his son, Namdev, the whole of the property should go to his children in equal shares. By the said will it was further directed that in the event of any of the children of the said Namdev being under the age of 21 years at the date of Namdev's death the executrix should apply the whole or a portion of the income of the expectant share of such child towards the maintenance and education of such child with liberty to pay the same to the guardian of such minor child. The said Namdev died in 1900. The plaintiff claimed the whole of the estate left by Ziloo Thakoor, as the daughter of the said Namdev. The plaintiff also contended that the marriage of the second defendant with the deceased Kashibai (her sister) was in an unapproved form according to the custom and usage of the "agre" community and therefore the second defendant as the husband was not entitled to any share or interest in the said estate.

The first defendant submitted herself in all respects to the judgment of the Court except in one respect viz. that she laid claim to one property which she said was given in gift to her by her father and which was by mistake included in the probate of the said Ziloo Thakoor. The second defendant contended that there was no custom and usage as alleged in the community and that as a matter of fact when Kashibai was married, no money was paid or received by Kashibai's parents and therefore her marriage was in an approved form. Hence he was entitled to an equal share of the estate with the plaintiff.

Ultimately the parties came to terms whereby it was agreed that the plaintiff and the second defendant as the husband and heir of Kashibai were entitled to an equal share in the estate of Ziloo Thakoor. The first defendant waived her claim to the property claimed by her as gift. The plaintiff and the second defendant waived their claim for account against her. All payments made and moveable properties given to the parties to be debited to their respective shares. Costs of all parties to come out of the estate.

AHMEDNAGAR BRIBERY CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, July 12.

The cross-examination of Narayandas Kanayalal, the alleged giver of the bribe, was continued by Mr. Karandikar on Saturday.

The expenditure incurred on behalf of the accused, witness said, was put under the heading of Kisandas Hirachand, a false name. He had substituted other pages for those he had removed from the account book, deleting the entry regarding the value of the horse. When he told Inspector Girdharsing that the horse was given to the accused on loan he had told an untruth. It was true that he had paid large sums of money to his pleaders even after the accused had assured him that he would decide the suit in his favour.

In re-examination witness explained that he had told the inspector the horse was a loan because the accused had reassured him, saying nothing incriminating had been discovered. The fees paid to the pleaders were mostly the balance due to them, as also the fee for another pleader whom he had to engage in the absence of the old one.

The hearing is continuing.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, the Chief Presidency Magistrate delivered his decision in the case in which Mahomed Ahmed Ladak was charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of a diamond stud, valued about Rs. 725. Mr. M. K. Azad, barrister, with Mr. Godkari, defended the accused.

The complainant Ravishunker Malikarjun alleged that the accused who was introduced to him by a friend, obtained 34 diamonds from him on the representation that Mr. Chhotani wished to purchase them. On the 16th May he and the accused went to a bungalow on the Nepean Sea Road, where the accused made him wait outside and went in himself. Shortly after the accused came out and told him that he had left the diamond stud with Mr. Chhotani and that the last named gentleman wanted to see him the next day. On the following day the accused told him Mr. Chhotani would give a reply in three days' time. On the 19th May the accused returned the 34 diamonds and said Mr. Chhotani had approved of the stud and wished to make further enquiries about it. The accused then asked the complainant to make an entry in his book that the diamonds had been returned and to make a fresh entry about the stud. The accused failed to return the stud.

The accused pleaded not guilty. The defence was that in this transaction he had acted not as an agent or broker but as a principal. The diamonds and the stud were returned on the 20th May. He alleged that some of the entries were not correct.

The Magistrate said he found, after a careful study of the various entries that some of them varied considerably in style from the others. This created a doubt in his mind whether a certain entry had been signed by the accused or not. The accused was given the benefit of the doubt and was acquitted.

A MISTAKE OF FACTS.

The Second Presidency Magistrate, at Mazagon, has decided a case, in which Superintendent Sullivan of the C.I.D. had charged Mr. Badrudin Abdulla Koor a director of the Jumma Masjid, with criminal breach of trust regarding an amount of Rs. 251, the complainant in this case being Yakuballi Abdul Kader Murge.

Mr. N. N. Saher, defended Mr. Badrudin.

At the very outset Mr. Sullivan replied in answer to the Magistrate that he was desirous of proceeding with the case.

It was submitted by the accused's counsel, that no case had been made against his client, as the sum of Rs. 50, which was the amount actually paid by the complainant, was placed at his disposal for charitable purposes. The accused had paid this sum to the Sunni Anjumani Islam Fund which could be easily proved on reference to the books of that Fund and he had not the least desire to appropriate the money by withholding the amount from that charity. As soon as the complainant's solicitors wrote to him respecting this sum he explained the matter to them and after convening a meeting of the Sunni Anjumani Islam Fund he had taken steps to return the money to the solicitors. Still, the complainant had placed this matter in the hands of the Police after the lapse of some time.

When Mr. Sullivan was asked by the Court if there was any evidence to support the allegation that the accused had personally benefited in this matter, he replied that he was not in a position to do so. He moreover, added that he had seen with his own eyes the entry of Rs. 50 in the books of the Sunni Anjumani Islam Fund.

The Court believed the accused's defence plea and struck off the case from his file on the ground that it was a mistake of facts.

A BILL-COLLECTOR ROBBED.

Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, one Arjun Laxuman, a sepoy in the office of Messrs. Morarji Goculdas and Co., was charged by Inspector Fuller, with knowingly retaining in his possession stolen property of the value of Rs. 2 230. The accused was defended by Mr. Gadkari.

The case for the prosecution was that a bill collector of Mr. M. M. Bottlewalla had gone to Messrs. Morarji Goculdas and Co's. office, to collect some money and they had paid him Rs. 2 230 in currency notes. When Mohanlal, the bill collector, had put the notes in the inside pocket of his coat, he found the money missing after a short time and at once an enquiry was set on foot in the office and the peons questioned. But as none of them admitted the theft, they had to be searched, and the notes were found in the accused's pocket.

The accused was convicted and sentenced by the Magistrate to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE "ZEMINDAR."

DECLARATION OF ITS FUTURE POLICY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 13.

The "Zemindar" newspaper makes the following announcement as to the future policies in its issue of yesterday's date: (1) Henceforth the "Zemindar" will not contain any expression of opinion on political matters. On matters relating to war it has not commented from the very commencement. (2) In future instead of offering any counsel to outsiders (people of other countries) the "Zemindar" will confine its advise to Indians and India and religions of India, (3) the history of the religion, the mode of life, improvement of morals, the civilization and culture of Hindus and Mahomedans, are the special subjects in relation to which the "Zemindar" wants to serve the country. This decision is arrived at in the light of recent events.

ALLEGED DESECRATION OF A HINDU IDOL.

SEQUEL TO A LONG-STANDING QUARREL OVER RELIGION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 13.

At the Alipore Deputy Magistrate's Court on Monday, one Massiruddy Mullah and two others of Joynagore were charged with insulting the religion of a Hindu. It was alleged that there was a long-standing quarrel between the accused and one Girish Chandra Halder, with reference to their respective religions. On the day of the occurrence this bitterness reached its climax and the accused rushed in his temple and not satisfied with defiling the place and the idols located therein, brought them down and broke them into pieces on the public road. The trial is proceeding.

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LAHORE CONSPIRACY CASE.

DEFENCE EVIDENCE FOR BHAI PARMANAND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 10.

In the Lahore Conspiracy case yesterday, 39 witnesses gave evidence for the defence in favour of Mangal Singh, Gurdit Singh and Indar Singh or Bassit, the other Indar Singh (represented by Dr. M. Alam), Bhan Singh, Chur Singh, Kishan Das, Dalip Singh and Gujjar Singh. They either gave the accused good characters or deposed to their staying at their villages since their return from abroad. Only some 30 defence witnesses now remain to be examined.

LAHORE, July 11.

When the Special Tribunal met yesterday, 20 witnesses gave evidence, their depositions generally following the outlines of the previous evidence for the defence.

Four witnesses deposed for Bhai Parmanand. Daulat Ram, bookseller, testified to this accused's past relations with Pindi Das, who brought a manuscript a copy from Bhai Parmanand of his "History of India" in February 1914. Witness admitted in cross-examination that Bhai Parmanand never denied his authorship of the work.

Lala Barkat Ram, pleader, Ferozepore, and secretary of local Hindu Sabha, deposed to a resolution of Hindu Conference of 1914 appointing a sub-committee to compile history of India for Hindu boys and girls and also to the fact of a more advanced history of the Hindu Period being included in their programme. On the authority of this executive committee he asked a number of gentlemen for co-operation in the matter, including Bhai Parmanand. The latter neither attended the Conference nor consented to read a paper urging the necessity of a history of India (Hindu Period) being written, but sent to witness a copy of his history in response, the title page of which bore Pindi Das's name. A copy of the book was shown to witness and he identified it as the very copy which he had received from Bhai Parmanand and then it sent on to the Deputy Commissioner, Ferozepore, when he read in the papers that the work had been proscribed by Government.

POSTAL SECRETS.

Lala Polu Ram, superintendent, Postmaster-General's Office, Lahore was the next witness, who was summoned to produce the office files of confidential papers containing entries of instructions as to detention of the correspondence of some people, including Bhai Parmanand. The Court pointed out that the witness had no authority to divulge this information without proper permission from the Postmaster General. As witness could not show that he had received such permission, he was sent away.

Bhai Parmanand's counsel put in the diploma of pharmacy conferred upon Bhai by the University of California in May 1913, as well as certain censored letters of his.

Lala Kishandayal, pleader, Delhi, brother of Har Dayal, gave evidence with dates etc., about the movements of his brother outside India.

The number of witnesses who have been examined for the defence is now 221 and this practically closed all the evidence for the accused. The defence have also produced 30 exhibits. Counsels will begin arguing their cases next Monday.

With reference to objection of Bhai Parmanand's counsel to the admissibility of certain papers, etc., found in the search of Parmananda's house in 1913 and the proceedings of the case against him under section 110, Criminal Procedure Code, Mr. R. N. Sahai argued the point at length which had been held over for discussion on the previous occasion. The Government Advocate had intimated the documents he relied upon. There was a lengthy discussion on the point between the Commissioners, the defence and prosecution counsels, and orders were reserved.

ARGUMENTS FOR ACCUSED.

LAHORE, July 12.

In the Lahore conspiracy trial on Monday, Mr. Labhu Ram, pleader arguing the case on behalf of the accused Kala Singh and Saram Singh of Gilwal, deprecated the value of the approver's evidence and the manner in which their statements had been obtained by the police in the first instance, and then recorded by the magistrates in the second instance, after long intervals. Counsel referred to some discrepancies in the statements. He admitted the main facts of the corroborative evidence where these were available but urged that approvers could not corroborate approvers and one piece of tainted evidence could not strengthen another. Mr. Labhu Ram criticised the statements of witnesses about intended rising at Ferozepore and the attack on fort and drew attention to what he called the part taken by the secret police in encouraging the mischief instead of putting it down. Analysing evidence against the accused he said Kala Singh was not identified by any of the approvers, nor named by any approver except one.

Mr. D. R. Sahni argued the case for Naurang Singh, tailor of Amritsar, who was alleged as an active member of the conspiracy, the most important allegation against him being that Mula Sing gave him a sovereign to prepare revolutionary flags. This however was not borne out by facts, said counsel.

Mr. Sahni then proceeded to deal with Dr. Hardit Singh's case. He was accused of having treated dacoits wounded in the Chabba dacoity by a bomb explosion. Counsel said although the allegation was of serious character yet there was nothing to show that a medical man of small attainments as Hardit Singh could be aware of or could discover that the wounds were the result of a bomb explosion. These were stated to him to be lathi blows inflicted in a family quarrel.

KARACHI CEREALS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, July 12.

The North Western Railway brought into Karachi during the past week 1,713 tons of wheat and 10,294 tons of other grams and seeds.

A DACCA POLITICAL SUSPECT.

APPLICATION BEFORE THE HIGH COURT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 13.

At the High Court before Justice Sharfuddin and Beachcroft, an application was made on behalf of Fanindra Mohun Mukerjee against an order of a Deputy Magistrate of Dacca rejecting two sureties offered by the petitioner.

Fanindra Mohun, who was a college student, left Calcutta for Dacca on the 30th December last on a holiday excursion and reached Dacca the following day. He left Dacca for Calcutta and arrived at Goalundo the same evening, where he was arrested and brought back to Dacca on the 3rd January. On the 14th January proceedings under section 109 of the Criminal Procedure Code, were drawn up against him and on the 29th March he was directed to furnish two sureties of Rs. 1,000 each to be of good behaviour for one year and in default to suffer rigorous imprisonment for that period. The petitioner offerec his father and his maternal uncle, but the magistrate rejected them.

The Magistrate in rejecting the surety of the father of the petitioner observed, among other things, that it had been proved by the Sub-Inspector of Police of Alipore that nearly two years ago he found one Narendro Nath boarding in one of the restaurants of this surety. The witness saw him there four or five times in the course of a month in connection with some confidential enquiry. It had been proved that this Narendro Nath was a registered political suspect and at present an absconding accused in the Garden Reach political dacoity case. This instance went to show how his restaurant can be converted into an asylum for political suspects.

Their Lordships issued a rule on the District Magistrate of Dacca to show cause why the two sureties offered by the petitioner should not be accepted. Pending the hearing of the rule the petitioner was directed to be released on bail.

AN INTERNED EMIGRANT'S REVISION APPLICATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 13.

Justice Leslie Jones recently heard an application for revision in the case of Mansa Singh, a returned Jat emigrant of Bara Pind village, near Phillour, who was sentenced to six months' imprisonment under Ordnance V of 1914 by the District Magistrate, for absenting himself from his village where he was interned by order of the Government. His appeal was rejected by the Sessions Judge, against which the revision was filed. His Lordship directed the records to be sent for.

Mussooree was visited on Monday by a large flight of locusts which appeared like a snowstorm.

A suit has been filed in the subordinate court of Kapsa, in the Tanjore District, by the Secretary of the Hindu Girls' School Society, Benares, Babu Durga Prasad, against the widow and male heirs to late Rao Bahadur B. Ramaswamy Naidu, retired Deputy Superintendent. The facts stated in the plaint are to the effect that the deceased Ramaswamy Naidu died at Tanjore on 10th August 1908, and left a will bequeathing all his properties to be administered after by his widow and bequeathing a sum of Rs. 6,000 for the Girls' School in Benares, which was then managed by Mrs. Annie Besant, as President of the Theosophical Society, and the widow was directed under the will to pay the amount. Summonses have been served on the defendants for filing their statements. Meanwhile the properties of the deceased having come to the court for auction under other decrees, the agent of the present plaintiff has also attached them.

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A PAGE FOR THE HOME.

FASHIONS OF TO-DAY.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, June 24.

The fashions for children in the present season are particularly dainty and becoming—simple, inexpensive, and easily made at home. Smocking is much to the fore again, and on the front of the pretty little pinafore models forms a useful and quickly-accomplished finish. The sailor jumper style, too, for little girls is as great a favourite as in other years—another type of frock that presents no obstacles to the amateur.. For materials, Shantung, wool, serge, drill, gingham, and zephyr are wise choices, for they will all wash and look new again to the last day of wearing—a great consideration when the small girl is let loose for summer holidays..

SMART TAILOR-MADE.

The up-to-date tailor-made represented here is made of navy blue gabardine, which is cut into castellated edges. The collar, revers, vest, and cuffs are white pique, and silver buttons complete the scheme. The accompanying little toque is of white feather—useful and dainty wear for the summer, and with the high upstanding fantaisie is very chic and becoming. The sleeves are rather short, and slightly wider at the elbow. The skirt is wide, and severely plain except for the "castellated" finish, which is a very favourite trimming of the season's best models.

A SUMMER BLOUSE.

The hat shown here is one of the smartest illustration can be achieved in voile or mousseline, the yoke, collar, and front being cut in one. Boule buttons form the fastening of the blouse, and the cuffs and fronts are very finely tucked. The dainty trimming only consists of French knot beading, which is interesting work for any leisure hour at home. The sleeves are loose until they reach the wrist, where they are caught into rather deep cuffs, which are trimmed like the front of vest, with the boule buttons.

ONE OF THE LATEST HATS.

The hat shown here is one of the smartest yet shown this season.. This particular example was made of cinnamon-brown straw, and trimmed with white corded ribbon. The fringe hanging under the brim is of white crochet balls. The hat droops so far over the left eye as almost to eclipse it, but the angle is very becoming on the right wearer. The dainty frilly neckwear and the "flash" at the back are very smart. The latter item is made of black silk.

RIGHTS OF WOMEN.

CO-OPERATORS AND PROBLEMS OF WAR.

The Women's Co-operative Guild meeting in annual congress at Liverpool on June 16 passed a series of resolutions drawn up by the Central Committee and grouped under the heading of "Co-operation and Peace," says the "Manchester Guardian."

The first of these resolutions was a declaration that civilised nations should never again resort to war for the settlement of international disputes. The second urged the setting up of an international council and an international court for the adjustment and decision of international disputes. The third expressed the belief of the conference that modern wars "are largely the result of conflicting profit-making interests, and that just economic relations between nations are necessary if war is to be abolished," and it went on to say that a system of co-operative industry, with the closest international relations and universal Free Trade, would be essential elements in producing the mutual goodwill on which permanent peace must rest. The fourth resolution declared for open diplomacy, and the fifth for full rights of citizenship for women in order that their influence may be felt in matters which vitally affect them.

The resolutions were not argued individually, and Mrs. Nevitt, of Eccles, who proposed their adoption, did not examine them in detail. The speeches in support were on the lines of a general advocacy of peace and the democratic control of foreign policy. There was a strict refusal, which suggested some sort of common understanding, to make the discussion refer to the present war, and no occasion was given for misrepresenting the Congress as desiring peace before victory.

NATIONALISATION OF MUNITIONS WORKS URGED.

Mrs. Nevitt declared the interests of humanity to be a higher consideration than the prestige of nations. Mrs. Fransworth (Gloucester) advocated the nationalisation of all the means of producing munitions of war, crying shame on a system which enabled individuals to make them a source of profit. Mrs. Moore (Liverpool) invited the Congress to face the difficulties in the way of carrying out the large policy outlined in the resolutions, suggesting that this would be of more value than listening to pleasant sentiments about peace; but the following speaker, Mrs. Fairfield, of London, turned the discussion in a different direction. She expressed the view that the combative ideas of boys are developed by the history they are taught. Their school history books, she said, are largely concerned with war, and boys got the idea that battles were the most important of past events. Mrs. Handsworth (Derby) advised mothers to tell their children of the agonies of war and not of its glory. "War has no glory," she said; "war is all destruction." Miss Margaret Bondfield assured the Congress that working women in Germany were working as they were working here in the cause of peace, and German women had told her to deny that their hearts were filled with hate for the people of England.

The resolutions were voted on separately, and they were all carried. There were four votes against the proposal for an international court for the settlement of disputes and three against democratic control of foreign policy. The other resolutions were carried unanimously.

RIGHTS OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

The Conference also unanimously carried a resolution which urged "in view of the dislocation of industry caused by the war (1) that no relaxation of the school age should be allowed; (2) that, while welcoming the opening of new industries to women, safeguards should be established against low wages, long hours, and the undercutting of men; and (3) that at the end of the war, Government should itself undertake the re-establishment of industry on normal lines." Very little was said about clause 3. Only Miss Ross (Woolkich), the mover of the resolution, referred to it. The Government, she said, had taken over the railways and they could carry out the same policy in other directions. All the speakers were emphaic in saying that children should not be taken from school to work, and that women must insist on equal payment with men for equal work, both in their own interest and in the interest of the men who would return to their employment after the war. The suspension of the Factory Acts limiting the working hours of women was condemned by one speaker as a most dangerous thing. There was also criticism of the maximum wage of 22s. which the Post Office has decided to pay to women who take men's places. Miss Bondfield suggested that the Government might fix a minimum rate of wages for all women whatever their employment. A Coventry delegate said that in an ordnance works there girls were working on twelve-hour shifts (day work one week and night work the next) for 2d. an hour.

The Congress, in another resolution, called on all the branches to bring pressure to bear on public health authorities to carry out the Local Government Board's recommendations for the health of expectant and nursing mothers and their children up to school age. The resolution especially urged the establishment of advisory committees of women to work in connection with public health committees. The desirablity of securing the election of Guild members to town and county councils was also emphasised.

SOME ITALIAN DISHES.

POLENTA AND ITS POSSIBILITIES.

It would not merely be polite but to our own interest in the way of economy to offer on our table some of the dishes commonly served in the land of our new Ally, says a correspondent in the "Manchester Guardian." Italian cookery is essentially vegetarian; the land of polenta, macaroni, where figs and bread constitute a meal, gives a striking example of how to live upon the minimum of "flesh meat," an example which in these days of stress we are all anxious to follow.

POLENTA COOKERY.

Polenta, which is maize carefully grown and ground to different degrees of fineness or coarseness, is the simplest of Italian foodstuffs, and is very nourishing and heat-giving. That is doubtedless why it is so generally eaten in the North of Italy. The finer kind is the most digestible, but the coarsely ground meal is very tasty. It is commonly served simply boiled, like oatmeal porridge till quite cooked, poured out then into separate plates, one for each person, and eaten with a cup or cream or good fresh milk. It may also be boiled, then put into a baking dish with ham or bacon cut into small pieces, and baked in the oven till the bacon is done. Though one hesitates to admit the fact, it is delicious as a non-vegetarian dish baked with little birds and small pieces of bacon. But in England we are shocked at the thought of eating our song birds. A pigeon may be substituted. Pigeon roasted with a few slices of bacon, and polenta served round it, is very nice indeed.

MINESTRONE.

This thick soup, the soup of the people, is made by simply boiling, all together, for an hour or so rice and various vegetables cut up, onions, leeks, turnips, carrots, a bit of cabbage, a lettuce, potatoes, and a tomato or two. It is not strained or passed through the sieve like French soups, but served as soon as the vegetables are tender and eaten with grated cheese.

POTAGE SOLFERINO.

This is a nice, seasonable vegetable soup. Take French beans, new potatoes, young carrots, green peas, tomatoes skinned and with the seeds extracted, chopped parsley, chervil, and chopped celery. Let all stew together for an hour or two. Serve upon croutons put ready in each plate. A little fresh butter or thick cream stirred into this soup just before serving is an improvement, but that is the French style.

ZUCCHETTI.

These are a kind of vegetable marrow, and are very good at this time of the year. The young vegetable marrow of our own gardens would make a good imitation of the Italian dish served thus. Boil the marrows for a quarter of an hour in salt and water. Take up, strain, cut each in two, and fill with stuffing made as follows. Take crumbs of bread soaked in milk, the yolks of two or three hard-boiled eggs, a little grated cheese, a crushed almond or two, a clove or two, and a little thyme or sage. Mix all well together with the yolks of two or three raw eggs. When filled with this stuffing and closed, heat the marrows in butter and pour a little hot gravy ever them before serving.

TO COOK FISH.

An Italian way of cooking fish is as follows. Put equal quantities of fresh butter and olive oil in a saucepan with two or three chopped onions. When the onions begin to brown add your fish, cleaned, boned, and cut into moderate-sized pieces. Add salt and pepper, and let cook slowly. When getting brown add grated bread crust, a little white wine, and a little water. After about an hour's slow cooking add several spoonfuls of tomato sauce. Fish cooked thus is often served with polenta which has been boiled and allowed to get cold, and then cut in slices and fried in butter or oil.

A TEA BISCUIT.

"Petits pains de Turin" are made thus. Take twelve spoonsful of white flour, six of powdered sugar, two eggs, the grated peel of one lemon, and two ounces of fresh butter. Mix all carefully together with a wooden spoon to form a paste, adding an egg or flour if necessary. Work the paste well with a rolling-pin, then cut into various shapes, glaze, and bake in a quick oven.

HOUSEHOLD COOKING.

SOME SUMMER SWEETS.

Some fruits, usually looked upon as a luxury, are cheap for a short period only; others are always there as a stand-by, says a writer in the "Daily Telegraph." The hot weather has brought the strawberry forward, and the red and luscious berries are at the disposal of the housewife. Preserving and compotes will be considered too. Nor need the strawberry be the only fare, since rhubarb, gooseberries, cherries, and bananas are on the market in plentiful supplies. After fresh fruit with cream, or the ever-welcome salad, a compote finds first favour. There is an art in making a compote. The syrup must first be got ready, then the fruit is laid on. Cooks too often allow it to become a bruised mass. Lack of attention must be blamed for this state of matters, for the stewing process must be carefully watched to see that the fruit is cooked right through, but kept whole. The recipes published are from Mr. C. Herman Senn.

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COMPOTE OF STRAWBERRIES.

Select large, but not overripe, strawberries, remove the stalks, rinse the fruit in cold water, and let them drain on a hair sieve. Have some hot syrup in a shallow pan, to which add a few drops of liquid carmine and a little lemon juice. Put in the fruit and bring to the boil once; then draw the pan aside, take out the strawberries with a skimmer or perforated spoon, and put them on a compote dish. When the syrup is quite cold strain a sufficient quantity over the fruit and serve.

Note.—Great care must be taken to keep the fruit whole.

GOOSEBERRY AND BANANA AMBER.

Top and tail a pint of gooseberries, peel and slice three bananas, and stew the fruit in a saucepan till tender with a little water and 2oz. of castor or moist sugar, then rub through a fine sieve. Next stir in 4oz. of cake crumbs and the yolks of three eggs. Butter a fire-proof baking or pie dish, and put in the above preparation; then bake in a moderately-heated oven for about twenty minutes. Meanwhile whisk up stiffly the whites of two eggs and mix carefully with an ounce of castor sugar. Spread this roughly on top of the cooked fruit, and besprinkle freely with finely-crushed macaroons. Return the dish to the oven for another ten or fifteen minutes, so as to set and slightly brown the surface. Dish up and serve hot or cold.

CHERRY AND BANANA TRIFLE.

Stone 1lb. of cherries, peel four bananas and cut into slices, split four sponge cakes, spread lightly with raspberry jam, place in a glass dish with the cherries and the bananas and six macaroons (crushed up), pour over half a pint of custard. Whip half a pint of sweetened cream, spread this roughly on top. Sprinkle some browned chopped almonds on top, and serve.

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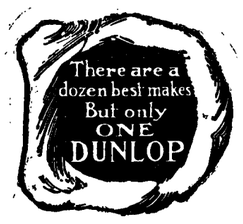

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